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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Budget Has Human View

Russia Is Now Settling Siberia

America Moves to Cut Tariffs

Scotland Is to Build Cunarder

RFC Sees a Billion Come Back

Byrd Stiffens to Stowaways

THE United States finds its budget problem for the fiscal year 1934-35 the strangest and simplest it has ever faced. The question resolves itself thus: How much money will the Government have to spend to accelerate recovery and save the people from suffering? One function helps the other: what the Government issues for relief also primes the pump of recovery. Total figures are still wholly speculative. With economy in force, the Government, without emergency spending, would be thriving. Higher taxes and alteration of currency valuation get to be redistribution of wealth. A huge budget will mean a great war against depressed conditions—But this is one war in which victory will mean something wonderful.

¶ Russia offers its people strong inducements to colonize the Soviet's Far Eastern provinces. Those who set up homes and industries in Siberia, a decree by Joseph Stalin announces, will be rewarded by having state grain and farm collections eliminated. Their fish deliveries will be paid for at a raised price; and civil and military wages will be increased from 20 to 50 per cent. Moscow, fearing Japan's plan may tempt it on into Siberia, wants its own people close at hand—It may use civilians or soldiers or both in the unfolding drama of the Far East.

¶ The Pan-American Conference at Montevideo reacts to the American proposal of tariff changes. The proposition submitted by Secretary of State Hull is in a resolution calling for lowering of tariff barriers and a policy of bilateral reciprocity and commercial treaties. Señor Alfonso Lopez of Colombia sees in this a reaction against what happened at the London W. E. C. American delegates insist no nation is to be bound until it is ready—But they want the lower tariffs idea agreed upon now.

¶ Scotland is jubilant over announcement in the Commons that work on the huge Cunarder No. 534 will be resumed at Clydebank. Glasgow sees thousands of engineers and riveters, idle since Britain went off gold and the work halted two years ago, preparing to return to the yards. Scotland's complaint that its industries suffered most may have quickened the Government in deciding to complete the great ship which is to be the Princess Elizabeth and try to win back the Atlantic's blue ribbon —A £6,000,000 boat should be able to snare that rippling bit of silk.

¶ The Illinois Manufacturers' Association learns that even recovery business can be handled in a businesslike manner. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in specifying rebuilding of the banks as RFC's biggest accomplishment, says that of the $2,500,000,000 loaned in many directions, more than $1,000,000,000 has been returned. Interest received has exceeded expenses and interest paid by $33,000,000. It is wonderful that the Government can make commerce and industry such loans—It is thrilling that bustling business can so swiftly pay them back.

¶ Belgrade sends the King and Queen of Bulgaria home in happy mood after their visit to the King and Queen of Yugoslavia. In three days of fervently and mutually expressed good will the animosities of 20 years have been consigned to a chapter that is ended. The commercial and passport conventions which have been concluded are not spectacular, but they are a start along a new and more hopeful road—Those barbed-wire fences lining the frontier begin to look like trash that will land in the Balkan ash can.

¶ American motion picture stars with stage experience flee back to the footlights. Conrad Nagel, one of them, tells the Monitor the interesting why and wherefore of the exodus from Hollywood. Gigantic real estate interests have come to dominate the picture industry. They own the super-theaters. To operate 500 of these costs $100,000,000 a year, about the total spent on film production. Producers are made to rush out pictures from poor stories to keep the theaters going. The stars suffer. Now many revolt, return to the stage. The public will approve what can herd them back to Hollywood—A schedule of fewer pictures and more art.

¶ Admiral Richard E. Byrd, en route to the antarctic, faces a serious problem and decides it on the human side. When his flagship is 19 hours out from Wellington, last port of call, three youthful stowaways are found in a lifeboat. New Zealand being too far astern to return, the problem is whether to drop them over the side or add them to the overcrowded ship's complement. Byrd sternly hears their statement, and in the end hands them brooms. He was once a boy and what they said was—"We thought we'd like to have a go at the south pole."

Wallace Sees New Millions Of Idle Acres

National Plan He Favors Would Also Demand Industrial Shift

People Must Decide

Peek on Same Platform Puts Stress on Side of Private Business and Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Should the United States begin this winter to work toward a huge program of national planning, or should it content itself with carrying through the liberal measures which the Roosevelt Administration has already started? This was the question unexpectedly laid before the American Farm Bureau Federation here yesterday.

The debaters of these issues were the two foremost leaders of agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace and Mr. George N. Peek, whose differences astonished the country this week. Their speeches, one right after the other, before the organized farmers, had all the qualities of a great debate.

Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, came to urge a national plan which might remove 40,000,000 acres of farm land from use and cause a drastic readjustment of industry.

Mr. Peek who, at Mr. Wallace's instance, was unseated the day before as Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, tersely observed:

"Unless it hustles, the Government has more hay down now than it will get up before it rains."

Reflect Recent Struggle

Both showed the results of their struggle in Washington over national policy. The atmosphere of drama was heightened by the presence of Chicago packers, whom Secretary Wallace charged with propaganda against his plans, and of leaders of the Communist farm organization. They sat when all others rose to honor the speakers.

While the addresses which the two federal farm chiefs made were obviously prepared before President Roosevelt stepped in Monday to umpire their disagreement, each indicated its author's point of view.

Mr. Wallace devoted himself to national planning. He charged the depression to failure to have a plan.

"It seems clear," he said, "that the objective of a long-time plan must be to direct our resources, hu-

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Stowaways on Byrd Ship Aspiring For 'Go at the South Pole'

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP, Dec. 13 (AP)—Three New Zealand youths—stowaways for the South Pole—were discovered yesterday hiding in one of the lifeboats, nine hours out of Wellington, as the expedition of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd steamed on her last lap to the Antarctic.

The youths were discovered at boat drill. While all hands mustered at their respective stations and the tarpaulins were being removed from the boats, a yell came from one of the dog drivers on Boat No. 4—"Stowaway!"

The cover was torn off and two more appeared, curled up in the gear and blinking in the sudden light. For 19 hours they had lain cramped up in the small boat.

They gave their names as Robert E. Christian, Geoffrey B. Wray and Michael Pilcher, all of Auckland. Interrogated by ship's officers they explained they had attempted to enlist but had been refused.

"We thought we'd like to have a go at the South Pole," said one.

To return them to port would cost the expedition 18 hours' cruising, and Admiral Byrd ordered them assigned to deck duty on the already overcrowded vessel, whose complement numbers 95 men, a lot of dogs and three cows.

The expedition left Wellington yesterday morning, en route to Little America.

Neutrons Go Into Huddle and Record 40,000,000,000 Tons to the Cubic Inch

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 13 (AP)—Just imagine a grain of sand weighing a ton or more.

That's one of the strange possibilities Dr. Fritz Swicky, Swiss physicist, gave astronomers here to think about in his new theory that cosmic rays come from exploding stars in distant island universes.

He figured that these most brilliant temporary stars, which burn with an explosive heat of more than 2,000,000 degrees, come to an end as solid masses of tightly packed neutrons and have a density of ten to the sixteenth power grams a cubic centimeter.

This means that they weigh something on the order of 40,000,000,000 tons a cubic inch. Hence a speck of one of them about the size of a grain of sand would weigh more than a ton.

Astronomers of the Mount Wilson Observatory here say that objects of high density—that is great weight—have been found in the skies, but nothing to compare with this.

The companion of Sirius, for instance, is figured to be dense enough to weigh about a ton to the cubic inch. Some other white dwarf stars have been calculated to be perhaps 50 per cent more dense.

Dr. Swicky's calculation is based on a super-nova, or exploding star, starting with a mass and size equal to the sun, that is some 800,000 miles in diameter. When the explosion is all over, nothing remains but neutrons collapsed upon themselves. The object still has nine-tenths of its original mass, about one-tenth being lost in radiation. But the object now is only about 18 feet or less in diameter.

Dr. Swicky emphasized that credit for the foundation of his new theory goes to Dr. Walter Baade, Hamburg astronomer, who has been at Mt. Wilson Observatory here for two years.

"We worked it out together," said Dr. Swicky.

Tempting Paths for New Expansion

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Japanese Empire, Present and Prospective

The Importance of Japan's Rapidly Growing Empire to Soviet Russia Will Be Gathered From the Position of the Solid Black Portions of the Map, Which Are All Virtually Within the Empire. Eastern Siberia, Which the Stalin Decree Urges New Settlers to Go Out and Cultivate, May Be Seen Darkly Shaded, Squeezed in Between Eastern Manchuria and the Japan Sea.

Control of Eastern Siberia Regarded as Japan's Destiny By Large Section of Nation

Moderates Oppose Immediate Military Action for Expansion of Empire, Believing Country Should Act Cautiously

What is the real situation in the Far East? Has Japan definitely secured a firm hold in northern China or has it undertaken more than it can cope with? Does Tokyo mean to fight if interfered with, or would it submit if world opinion clearly expressed opposition to its course on moral grounds? What does public opinion throughout Japan really think about it all?

To obtain an authoritative answer to these important questions, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR dispatched its correspondent, Mr. Bess, to Japan, with instructions to report the situation as he found it. Mr. Bess was asked to provide a comprehensive and completely unbiased analysis of political trends in the country, leaving nothing unsaid that is needful to give the reader a clear idea of them. The results of Mr. Bess's observations are printed in a series of six articles, of which this is the third.

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—That a large part of eastern Siberia must be added sooner or later to the Japanese Empire is taken for granted by almost every military leader in Japan today, and by a large number of civilians as well. One is compelled to believe that all internal disputes on this question are based upon when and not if Japan should acquire the region included in the former Far Eastern Republic.

Sober-minded professors, discussing this question with the writer, insisted that Japan is entitled to eastern Siberia because it can make better use of it than Soviet Russia can. They argued that Japan needs eastern Siberia while Soviet Russia has no vital use for it.

The group known as the Younger Military Party, which has become a formidable political force in Japan, insists that now is the time to take eastern Siberia and North Saghalien. They argue that Soviet Russia is in no position to defend this region, and that vigorous military action now will settle the matter permanently. Most of the region they want, they declare, was illegally acquired by Tzarist Russia from China, and Soviet Russia has no more right to the territory than Japan.

This view is not new. Japan's acquisition of eastern Siberia was urged by Yoshida Shoin, a patriot of the Choshu clan, who wrote a book in the middle of the nineteenth century which still exercises a large influence upon military thought. He suggested that the Japanese Empire should include Korea, Formosa, Saghalien, Manchuria and eastern Siberia. The only objectives in this program which have not yet been reached are North Saghalien and eastern Siberia.

The Choshu clan, to which Yoshida Shoin belonged, undertook the organization of Japan's national army after the restoration, and the clan's traditions, among which Yoshida Shoin's wisdom may be included, are still a powerful influence in the army. Yoshida Shoin has been displaced, however, as political guide and philosopher to the Young Military Party by the Buddhist priest Ikki Kita, whose little book, "Japan's Destiny," is known today as the "Younger Military Bible." This book is under police ban because of its

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Shoe Workers Get Jobs and Are Paid Rent for Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARLBORO, Mass., Dec. 13—Unemployed in this town are rejoicing today over the fact that work is again in store for them by the first of the year. But that is only one of the many causes for their beaming faces. The shoe company which is going to provide the work for them is also going to pay them rent for the old buildings it occupies.

The entire plan is to be self-financing. It is expected that in four years' time the workers will own the buildings free from debt and continue to derive an income from its occupancy by the firm.

It all came about when Marlboro gained the project through efforts of the industrial committee of the local Chamber of Commerce. Learning that the Consolidated National Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, was contemplating establishing a factory in the South for making shoes, the chamber approached the corporation and pointed out that under the NRA, the South would have no advantages over New England, Massachusetts or Marlboro from the standpoint of labor, now that sweatshop conditions have been eliminated.

When Marlboro finally won over the firm, the only factory building suited to its uses was in bad repair and a substantial expenditure would have to be made to render it available. In addition, the city had taken the property over for an unsatisfied tax claim of about $4000, while the local bank held their first mortgage of about $15,000.

A trust was established under the Massachusetts law to acquire title to the property and arrangements were made with the bank which would permit trustees of the trust to borrow $19,000 from the local national banks for which they would offer a first mortgage.

The Chamber of Commerce asked them for the cooperation of the local shoe workers union and offered a plan by which each shoe worker would pay dues of 25 cents to the union, of which 15 cents is to be subscribed as an investment in the property. This will enable the trustees to retire all bank loans in about four years.

The plan not only provides steady work for the shoe workers, but at the expiration of the financing period it assures them a net income of rental of about $4000 a year and will give them a net return of 25 per cent of the money they have invested.

The money on the mortgage is expected to be obtained from the RFC. This would retire the tax and mortgage liens and would represent more than $15,000.

New Circuit Court System Proposed In Massachusetts

Crime Commission Would Modify Present Plan of District Courts

In so far as crime is nurtured by a corrupt system of district courts, the Crime Commission today reports how it may be stamped out through a swift and newly forged type of lower court, reëstablished in the confidence of public and bar.

"The district courts," said Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, on learning of the new plans, "are a mess."

From this basis, the Crime Commission starts. By the end of its report, the district court system stands free of useless detail, lifted from its menial position of doorkeeper to the Superior Court, and given its own autonomy and integrity as an instrument of justice.

There is to be a new system of full-time circuit judges, to replace the haphazard order of mixed full and part-time justices. The commission hopes in this way to draw men of a high order of social intelligence, who will not have to be mixed up in politics on the side to earn their living.

Webster Is Quoted

As justification for this, the Commission quotes Daniel Webster. "I think, Sir, there is hardly a greater mistake than has prevailed occasionally in some of the states, of creating many judges, assigning them duties which occupy but a small part of their time, and then making this the ground for allowing them a small compensation. Constancy of employment is of itself, in my judgment, a good, and a great good.

"Exercise strengthens and sharpens the faculties. I would have the judicial office filled by him who is wholly a judge, always a judge, and nothing but a judge."

By the same token, the widely condemned special justices will be almost entirely if not wholly supplanted by the assignment of full time circuit judges, as the need arises, in one court or another. Those few who are not eliminated will be effectively prevented from all the practices of dabbling in political deals on the side, accepting bribes, practicing in their own courts, and lobbying at the State House for private interests, which have written the darkest chapter in the history of Massachusetts justice.

Central authority, which does not now exist, is vested in the judges of the Appellate Division, whose membership slowly changes, and who are all of equal rank. Theirs would be the authority and the clear responsibility of assigning judges and cases, adopting rules governing procedure, and exercising general supervision in the public interest.

Eliminates Duplication

One bold stroke eliminates the present duplication of effort between district courts and the Superior Court. A criminal is to be asked at the outset whether he prefers trial by justice in the lower court, or by jury in the Superior Court. He will not be allowed both.

This would put summary end to the present system in which the district court is looked upon merely as a nuisance, which must be circumvented on the way to trial in the higher court.

There is a danger which the commission recognizes in this method. Unless the public regains confidence in the lower courts, they will all choose the option of applying to the higher court and leave the district dockets empty. But the report places such confidence in the fairness and efficiency of trial by judge under a recognized system, that it does not hesitate to recommend that the accused be allowed to choose.

This option between judge or jury trial, as between district or Superior Court, does not in any way remove the right of appeal, however. A defendant may appeal to the Appellate Division, and through it to the Supreme Judicial Court.

Hull Proposes Lower Tariffs For Americas

Colombian Delegate at Montevideo Comments on Changed Policy

Cuban Criticizes U. S.

Says Delay in Recognition Present Rule Amounts to Intervention

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 13 (AP)—The special economic commission of the Pan-American Conference was told today by Señor Alfonso Lopez of Colombia that the proposal of the United States for reduction of tariff and trade barriers shows that country "proposes to go toward modification of policies hitherto followed."

"This implies," said the Colombian, who is a presidential candidate of his country, "a reaction against what happened at the World Economic Conference."

Warning that by postponing topics on "which we lack unanimity we are following the London conference to failure," Señor Lopez said if this happened "we might as well adjourn now, resolving to treat at the next Pan-American Conference subjects submitted to this one."

Mr. Spruille Braden, delegate from the United States, told the commission, "Some believe the United States' proposition is a definite agreement containing obligations they cannot accept now. Instead, it is an expression of a desire to lower tariffs."

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, presented the proposal to lower tariff and trade barriers yesterday in a resolution calling for adoption of a policy of bilateral reciprocity and commercial treaties.

Argentine and Mexican representatives on the special economic committee to which the resolution was presented immediately expressed enthusiastic indorsement.

But delegates from several other nations later voiced reluctance to fall in line.

Briefly, Mr. Hull proposed that the governments pledge themselves to a program of reducing high trade barriers through bilateral pacts and, at the earliest possible date, to ask other nations of the world to join in subscribing to a gradual scaling down of tariffs and other barriers.

"International trade," the leader of the United States delegation said, "is clogged hopelessly with prohibitions, embargoes, quotas and other

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Non-Aryan Pastors To Retain Places In German Church

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 13—The "Spiritual Ministry" of the German Evangelical Church today issued two important orders, one governing the legal position of pastors and other officials of the Evangelical Church, and the other settling disputes.

Pastors and ecclesiastical officials must in future, it is decreed, be properly trained—that is have university education. This means a temporary settlement of part of the non-Aryan church question because the laws now limit the number of non-Aryans permitted to enter universities.

Non-Aryans now in office as pastors or in some other capacity are, it appears, to continue. Before they marry, all pastors and officials must have permission of the church administration so that the procedure already in operation in Bavaria is to be applied to the Evangelical Church throughout Germany. This, it is declared, is intended to show that the pastor "is not merely an individual but a servant of the church community and of the nation." Retirement at 65 years and the possibility of transfer of pastorate will now be established.

A special committee consisting of one legal official, one important dignitary in church administration and two pastors, all nominated by the Reichsbishop, is established to settle disputes arising within the church.

All this legislation, it is declared, aims at establishing greater uniformity in the church.

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Things Present

One might have reason to believe that the writer of the editorial, "Rebuke and Resolution," had mixed a drop or two of acid with his ink. But it is in a good cause—that of fairness in the movies.

The delicate matter of who to present to whom—correct introductions—is discussed in today's installment of "Etiquette in Daily Living" in the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your Swedish friend who is studying English will enjoy comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

Mr. Scroggins is out in all his glory on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best cartoons of the week, and more Vocations.

Budget Is Bulging To Increase Jobs And Serve People

For Spending Money

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Bain News Service

Robert M. La Follette

Senator from Wisconsin.

Comes Closer to People in That Their Need Is Most Vital

Director Studies It With the President

Surplus Beyond Ordinary Spending Likely—Rub Is Over Emergency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—America's budget problem is today simply: how much money will the Government have to spend to keep people from starvation and to accelerate recovery. It is social, not political, and scarcely financial.

This explanation, issued on White House authority, epitomizes the rôle of government under the new social scheme of things. It is based on the assumption, which few deny, that not only does federal relief to the destitute meet an immediate human need, but it primes the pump of recovery.

But, as recovery slowly makes its way, and a look into the future is about as problematical as the Delphic oracle's predictions, it is impossible to tell how much priming will be required in the fiscal year 1934-35. It is that unfathomable riddle which President Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis Douglas, director of the budget, are tackling in their conferences this week.

Their first job, however, is to check up on expenditure of the remaining balances of past appropriations during the present fiscal year. Some have run high and some low. But even in this immediate field estimates are very difficult to determine.

No One Can Foretell

For example, not even Mr. Jessie H. Jones, chairman, can form a very accurate idea of how much the RFC will require in its bank rehabilitation program from now until July 1, 1934. Neither can officials of the Farm Credits or Home Loan Administrations estimate with much exactitude what their requirements will be.

Everything is dependent upon underlying industrial conditions. If the upturn comes sharply, government expenses will decline in equal proportion. But if recovery drags along, heavy outpouring of federal money will be a continuing necessity.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Douglas are now engaged in probing a long list of speculative figures, and they are frank to confess that their estimate may be out by as much as $1,000,000,000. Conditions, in short, may alter underneath the government program, and conceivably make much of it unnecessary.

One thing is certain. During the 1934-35 fiscal year there will be an undoubted surplus of revenues over ordinary expenditures. Were it not for the need of emergency spending, Uncle Sam—with his economy program in full swing and his tax revenues augmented—would have plenty of change to jingle in his budgetary pocket.

Call for War-Time Spending

But this surplus, together with new borrowing, must be devoted to the war for recovery. That the expenditures may be as heavy as if they were actually being blown into a thousand pieces in an actual war, dismays no Administration leader. They say: "Why not spend right here in the country for constructive purposes what we would have blown up abroad in the case of a military war. This struggle against the depression is war in one sense, and we must expect to pay for it, particularly when we may expect ultimate returns."

Moreover, heavy government spending—based on higher taxes and a possible alteration in the valuation of the currency—is another form of redistribution of wealth. It takes surpluses from those who have and gives them to those who have not. Such a policy may be accepted in the United States for some time to come to redress the balance which financial upheavals since the World War have brought.

But it is up to President Roosevelt to determine at what point his expenditure must be checked. On the extremely orthodox side would be the policy of devoting all of next year's surplus revenues to paying off past debts and emergency expenditure.

On the extreme radical wing, is a program—advanced by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin—for spending $10,000,000,000 in a single year's public works.

Roosevelt for Middle Course

The middle course is that which President Roosevelt will follow and indications are that with a modicum of natural recovery his policy will be much nearer the orthodox than the extreme program.

But if people are in need, the financial question as the White House sees it will be only: How much can the Government raise? The full resources of the federal finance power will be thrown against the need of the people. This may be a "dole," but it is also a direct attempt to get spending power into the hands of everyone.

Congress has the task of deciding how much money is socially necessary, and President Roosevelt has supreme confidence in the nation's power to raise it.

Even tentative decision on rough budget figures is still at least two

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Milk Tilt Shifts At Hearing's End To Washington

Complete Revision of Code Expected From Boston Disclosures

Washington takes over the New England milk battle today.

But not before a last-minute surge of cross-examination at Boston hearings caught farmer representatives virtually accusing themselves of depriving the man who owns the cows of his just returns.

Ten days of harrowing controversy ended at 2 a. m. today with the startling confession that the largest New England producer marketing group, supposed to protect the interests of the farmer, had left the drafting of the present code of fair practices as it relates to prices exclusively to dealers and distributors.

In this admission extracted from Mr. W. P. Davis, manager of Consolidated Dairies, local dairymen see the uncovering of a fountainhead of agitation which brought federal intervention into the New England industry. They also envisage complete revision of the code, supposed to be in the interests of the farmer but now clearly revealed as a distributor conception of fair practices.

Farmers' Plight Shown

Thus the rollicking chase after the consumer's dollar finds the milk dealers well out in front of the farmers as usual as the 10 days of dairy oratory ended at 2 o'clock this morning at the Hotel Bradford.

But at no time in the last decade has the plight of the New England farmer been so prominently fixed in the public eye. And at no other time has the farmer seen his way more clearly to become an actual player in the marketing game with which he has been commonly associated in the past as a distributor football.

Dealer Influence Admitted

Open admissions of dealer influences in the code designed to stabilize prices to the consumer and the farmer cropped out as the result of a chain-store uprising during which the signatures of 30,000 consumers were placed on record as opposing the increased minimum price set on cash-and-carry milk.

Mr. Charles F. Adams of the First National Stores reported threats against him, personally because of his efforts allegedly "to undersell the market" whereas he claimed to be chiefly interested in selling at a price that assured him of a reasonable profit after paying his farmers a fair cut.

The board agreed yesterday to the proposal that a representative New England committee be permitted to sit in with the federal authorities while the new set-up is being drawn

Young Bolivians Sent to War Zone

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 13 (AP)—Bolivian lads of 16 years prepared to take front-line fighting positions today as the Government, hard-pressed by Paraguayan victories in the jungles of the Chaco boreal, called up new reserves.

Bolivian prisoners taken in the latest great Paraguayan coup, numbering thousands of men, were disarmed and forced to march from the front lines by way of Gondra, Nanawa, Isla Poi and Puerto Caso to Ascunsion, said a Paraguayan dispatch.

A message from La Paz, Bolivia on the other hand, said the War Ministry announced that Col. Enrique Penaranda with 3000 men had broken through Paraguayan lines and joined the main Bolivian army, evading capture.

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Budget Bulges More on Social Side Than Ever

(Continued from Page 1)

weeks removed, according to highest authority. And the plans for 1934-35 will probably be deferred until well along in the congressional session.

But the watchword is simply: We must meet human needs, and in so doing we are bringing about recovery. This keynote of this week's budgetary talks, far removed from the abstract world of figures which ordinarily characterizes the drafting of the federal budget, is taken in Washington as a symbol of new things.

Bankers Have No Fear Of How President Will Solve Money Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Leaders in American banking at a dinner of the Bankers Forum, New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, here last night, joined in praising President Roosevelt's monetary and economic policies and applauding the free airing of opposition thought necessary to form "a sound and intelligent public opinion."

The conservatives of the country need feel no alarm over the President's monetary policy and in many instances their points of disagreement are not irreconcilable with the views of the Administration, Mr. Frank M. Law, president of the American Bankers' Association and head of the First National Bank of Houston, Texas, asserted.

Expressing confidence that President Roosevelt would never agree to issuing fiat money, Mr. Law recalled that the President has repeatedly declared for the formation and maintenance of a sound and adequate currency.

"Many thoughtful men have been much concerned," he said, "but I firmly believe that Mr. Roosevelt, with his conservative background and record and with his knowledge of history and economics, would have the same abhorrence and fear with regard to the issue of fiat money that the most ardent member of the sound-money group would have."

Both the "sound money" group and the advocates of controlled currency agree, he said, that an advance in commodity prices accompanied by increased business activity, higher wages and mounting incomes is desirable; that the national credit should be kept unimpaired; that the current budget should be balanced and the dollar should be stabilized.

"If the entire monetary question is considered on its merits, the points of disagreement while real and far reaching, are not numerous or, in my judgment, necessarily irreconcilable," he continued. "The dire predictions which partisans on each side are making will not come true.

"When one side predicts Communism and the other side retorts that the Administration is marching toward Moscow, we must simply fall back on our well-known American sense of humor. Loose talk has no proper place in the discussion and gets us nowhere.

"The evidence is clear that there has been a definite improvement in conditions and in business throughout the country during the last year. Commodity prices and wages have increased; unemployment has materially decreased; exports are on the upgrade; enormous liquidation of private debts has occurred; the banking situation is infinitely stronger; many at least have come to realize the folly of debt and extravagance, and that contentment and happiness do not keep company with these enemies of mankind.

"In conclusion, I recall the words of another great American President. As Mr. Lincoln put it when clouds were low and black, 'America will manage to keep house.'"

Mr. George V. McLaughlin, president of the New York State Bankers' Association and head of the Brooklyn Trust Company, declared it was the duty of the people to support President Roosevelt's economic and monetary policies. He urged a return to a gold base under an international agreement.

He Is Not Fearful Of Gold Program

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Acme P. & A.

F. M. Law

Music

Gray—Ebell

Under the auspices of the Sentinels of the Republic, Miss Katherine Cunningham Gray, soprano, and Mr. Hans Ebell, pianist, gave a concert in Jordan Hall last night. Mr. Reginald Boardman was Miss Gray's pianoforte accompanist until the final group, when she and Mr. Ebell joined forces. Miss Gray's portion of the program included songs by Handel, Brahms, Marx, Erich Wolff, Ravel and others. Mr. Ebell offered Bach, Brahms, Chopin and Schumann. Together, the artists presented a trio of Nin's songs and one by de Falla.

It was a curious program, in which coherency played little part. Yet each artist during the evening offered something to repay the listener. Miss Gray called forth some lovely tones in the middle and lower register. When the voice soared it became less pleasing. Nor was she always sure in breath control, which at times occasioned a forced tone, at others a clipped phrase. Miss Gray is best in songs requiring coquetry, which is probably why this reviewer found considerable interest in "Buy a Broom," given as a request encore.

Mr. Ebell revealed a musical touch and a feeling for the poetic in the works essayed. Withal, he seems unable to strike a sufficiently rhythmic stride to hold one's interest. Lest he play unmusically, he errs on the side of oversentimentality. His Chopin might be considerably pointed up and yet remain a thing of tonal beauty. Miss Gray and Mr. Ebell were warmly applauded by a rather small audience, and to Mr. Boardman should go praise for his discreet accompaniments.

G. M. S.

Belgian Senate Votes Arms

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Senate yesterday voted appropriation of 759,000,000 francs (about $158,390,000) in extraordinary credits for fortification along Belgium's eastern border and for ammunition and equipment. The vote was 80 to 59.

Reichsbank Head Asks 'Coöperation' On Foreign Debts

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 13—Germany during the next six months will not be able to continue the transfer of 50 per cent interest on its foreign debt as it has been doing this year, according to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, owing to the lack of necessary foreign currency.

This statement was made by the Reichsbank president at the German Chamber of Commerce in Basle yesterday. In an address entitled "Interest or Dividends — Question for the World?" Dr. Schacht appealed for coöperation, he declared would mean the difference between perpetuation of the crisis and new hope for economic and political recovery.

In this connection, a question unanswered by Dr. Schacht, which is of great importance to English and American creditors is whether the special terms recently offered to Swiss and Dutch creditors, namely 100 per cent transfer in return for increased German exports to these countries, will be put through. In certain reliable circles it is considered very probable that such terms will be withdrawn in the near future.

Total of $153,024,327 Due and Payable Dec. 15

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The war debt payment due the United States from France Dec. 15 amounts to $22,200,926 of which $2,354,438 is principal and $19,855,487 interest.

The French payment is second only in amount to that owed this month by Great Britain amounting to $117,670,765. London has announced its intention of making a token payment of $7,500,000. France has never made a token payment.

Debt payments due the United States Dec. 15 from all foreign debtors aggregate $153,024,327, of which $106,405,636 is interest and $46,618,691 principal.

France Again Defaults On United States Debt

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—A third default on the French debt to the United States was confirmed by the Cabinet today.

At the same time a firm stand toward Chancellor Hitler of Germany was approved.

The Government considers itself bound by the Chamber's refusal to pay the United States a year ago and, since the situation has not changed in the meanwhile, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was instructed to reply to that effect to Washington's bill.

The debt statement was presented to the French Government by Andre Lefevre de Laboulaye, French Ambassador to Washington.

The Cabinet approved M. Paul-Boncour's vigorous declaration from the Ægis of the League of Nations that France would neither consent to a German army of 300,000 unless the National Socialist storm troops were included in the tabulation, nor grant concessions in the Saar basin, which Germany wants returned to her.

Good-Will Visit Of Balkan Kings Leads to Action

Two Nations Separated by Barbed Wire Strive for Trade Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 13—Immediate steps to conclude commercial and passport conventions are to be taken as a result of the three-day visit here of the Bulgarian King and Queen which came to a resounding climax today amid the hearty plaudits of the crowds who thronged to see the royal couple's departure.

This result, while perhaps not spectacular, is held to represent an important turning point in the relations of the two countries which today are separated by barriers of barbed wire the whole length of the frontier.

The three-day visit has been replete with protestations of good will on both sides—the first that have really passed between them in 20 years. The monarchs, toasting one another at a banquet, expressed the mutual conviction that only a policy of coöperation and mutual understanding can guarantee the future prosperity of the two nations.

Following the royal banquet the Premiers of the two countries met at equally cordial tables at which they proclaimed their attachment to the cause of Balkan peace and announced their intention of concluding commercial and passport conventions as soon as possible so as to prepare the soil for a more rapid growth of friendship.

More Education Held China's Great Need

Four hundred million persons in China with only 10 per cent literacy present something of a problem, stated Mrs. Alice Tisdale Hobart, speaking yesterday at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Her latest book, "Oil for Lamps of China," was the subject of much enthusiastic discussion. She spent many years in China and escaped from imprisonment at Nanking over the walls with the aid of sheets.

It is hopeful, Mrs. Hobart indicated, that today many of the Chinese youth are working seriously for a China which shall offer something educational for every class. She said, "It is the biggest social adjustment to be made in the whole world. We must be patient and understanding, and not expect them to make this adjustment within 10 years."

Belgium to Default

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet decided today to maintain its previous attitude concerning its war debt to the United States—that of default.

It made no provision for the payment falling due Dec. 12.

State NRA Board Seeks Agreement With Lowell Group

Efforts to effect an amicable agreement in the one-sided controversy between the Lowell NRA Compliance Board, which resigned recently for reasons called unjustified by the Massachusetts State Recovery Board, will continue tomorrow when the executive committee of the state board meets with the chairman and other members of the Lowell board in Boston.

Officials of the State Board pointed out today that their relations with the 135 compliance boards throughout Massachusetts as well as with the Lowell group, have been harmonious in every respect. They have coöperated in compliance questions and have endeavored to be of service regardless of whether or not the particular problem came under their jurisdiction.

If the State Board officials fail to induce the Lowell board to withdraw their resignation, a new board will be appointed immediately and the matter dropped.

The state board is informed by members of the Lowell board that they are entirely in sympathy with the NRA movement. They apparently have been disturbed with delays dealing with their recommendations and have felt that some communications received have not been tactful or appreciative of the tremendous amount of volunteer time and effort that the members have put into their work.

Four Mayors Chosen In Massachusetts

Three mayors of Massachusetts municipalities were reëlected and one city chose a new chief executive in elections held yesterday. Mayor Sinclair Weeks won over Mr. Thomas W. White, former Collector of Internal Revenue, by a two-to-one margain in the Newton contest. Mayors Raymond H. Cowing and John D. Devir were reëlected in Westfield and Malden, respectively. Mr. Walter A. Griffin was elected Mayor of Lawrence by a narrow margin.

Westfield and Lawrence voted in favor of taverns, in the first real voting test on these modern "saloons." Beverly, which previously had been dry for 50 years, voted to permit liquor sales, as did Lawrence, North Adams and Malden. The vote on liquor licenses in Newton is not yet complete.

In the special election in the First Essex Senatorial District to fill the vacancy left when State Senator William F. Shanahan was appointed registrar of probate, Mr. Joseph B. Clancy, Democrat, defeated Mr. Charles H. Pinkham, Republican. The vote stood: Clancy 10,912, and Pinkham 8382. The district includes Lynn, Swampscott and Nahant.

Listed Bond Issues

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—As of Dec. 1, there were 1564 bond issues aggregating $42,010,304,065 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $34,179,882,418.

Italian Official Goes to Germany To 'Return Calls'

Prof. Suvich's Visit Said to Have No Diplomatic Significance

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 13—The visit here of Prof. Fulvio Suvich, Italy's Undersecretary of State of Foreign Affairs, appears to be actually what it is officially characterized—merely a courteous return of earlier visits to Italy by German statesmen such as Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen and Gen. Hermann Goering and Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

Germany's whole-hearted support of Italian action against the existing form of the League of Nations, however, forms an interesting background to these diplomatic journeys. Even more important at the moment is the progress in the difficult disarmament negotiations with France and England.

While England's part as mediator is highly appreciated, it appears for the time being that M. François-Poncet's second talk with Chancellor Hitler has only served to show that France is not yet satisfied with the German position and that France has no intention of acting without consultation with its allies.

Germany's diplomatic battle is being waged on two fronts—destruction of peace treaties and equal status in arms. She has found an ally for the first in Italy and for the latter in England. Now she appears anxious to conclude something speedily but is beginning to realize that until Dr. Benes' visit to Paris and M. Paul-Boncour's visit to Warsaw, Little Entente capitals and Moscow, nothing final will be accomplished.

The speed with which France initiated the counter-offensive against Italy's attacks upon the League of Nations is interpreted here as evidence that France certainly is against the League becoming primarily an instrument for revision of peace treaties.

Board of Trade Figures

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of November: Total imports, £63,730,000; exports of British products, £34,430,000; reëxports, £3,610,000; total exports, £38,040,000; excess of imports, £25,690,000.

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CHATHAM CREAM CHEESE
as velvety, smooth and rich as the pure table cream from which it is made — *plus* a tang you can't forget. Nutritious, delicious, Chatham Cream Cheese can be used for countless dainty dishes.
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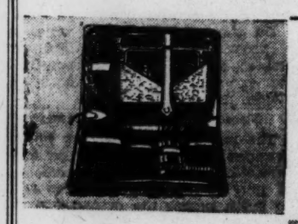

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89c a pair
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TREMENDOUS SAVINGS . . . but . . . you'll have to take our word for it for we're not allowed by the manufacturer to quote comparatives or tell the whole story! But it's a Sale that's worth a special trip to town! The sheer, expensive kind of chiffons that make grand Christmas gifts . . . and they're yours in this sale at only 89c a pair, or two pairs for $1.75.
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

Wallace Sees New Millions Of Idle Acres

(Continued from Page 1)

man and otherwise, to producing those things which we really want. We should debate in Congress, in public forums and in country schoolhouse meetings, whether we want international planning, national planning, or some skillful combination of the two.

Against World Plan

International planning would mean large loans abroad and these would inevitably mean the acceptance of large amounts of goods from abroad, Secretary Wallace said. This would in turn mean that many of our factories would have to adjust their operations and some would close. Originally on the side of international planning, he did not feel that world conditions now favored it.

"When we turn our attention to national planning," he continued, "we find ourselves confronted with the necessity of retiring permanently from agricultural use perhaps 40,000,000 acres of farm land.

"Of course, there are a few manufacturing industries which would require readjustment if we follow the national plan, but for the most part the burden is on agriculture.

"Until time and events make it possible for the American people to reach a decision on a long-time plan, the only safe thing to do is to assume we are following the national plan, because there is obviously very little foreign purchasing power for our wheat and lard at the present time, nor is any material change conceivable within a year or two."

Should Be Understood

In the necessary readjustments, some interests were certain to be reduced or discarded. "It should be pointed out," Secretary Wallace stressed, "in connection with each of the plans, just who is going to be hurt, so that when the decision is finally made, we shall have the resolution to follow through and stand the political pain of seeing certain interests restricted for the general good."

Adding to his prepared address he warned that once a plan was adopted, its supporters would need to stand against the "most terrific political pressure" from the interests interfered with.

Debate throughout the nation must precede and develop the outlines of a broad long-time national plan. "I hope and believe," he concluded, "that this debate will rage with great intensity this winter."

Where Secretary Wallace proposed extending the liberal policies of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Peek sought to reassure the farmers that they were not going too far. He gave his personal opinion that there was no danger of the Government taking over private business. The last part of his address he saved for a defense of the profit system when fairly administered.

The tone of the two addresses naturally hinted the divergence in the policy of the two leaders. As analyzed by one of the sharpest students of farm affairs at the national capital, both Mr. Peek and Mr. Wallace are liberals. Their difference is as to methods of getting to the same goal. Wallace, the research man, it is said, is an experimentalist. Peek, the manufacturer, is a practical man, working for practical results.

The foremost farm organization men themselves split on the issue. Some think Wallace is floundering. Others regard Peek as a "conservative liberal" and enthusiastically back Wallace.

Bronx Senatorial Choice To Settle Party Majority

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 — With Jacob Weil, one-time Alderman, declining the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Twenty First Senatorial district, the Bronx, the way is open for a city fusion party candidate for this place in the special election Dec. 28. Conferences are on here to this end to make a selection before Thursday, the final day for filing independent candidacies.

The only candidates now in the field to succeed State Senator Henry H. Schackno, City Court Justice-Elect, is Mr. Lazarus Joseph, choice of the Bronx Democratic County organization, of which Mr. Edward J. Flynn is the leader. Unusual importance attaches to the succession since the upper house without this seat is evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, and the winner will determine the party in majority.

Civilization Pokes a Tentative Finger Into an Ancient Crevice

All Photos by Julien Bryan-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Svanetia, a Russian Outpost

Upper Left—Homes in Mestia, Regional Headquarters of Svanetia With Tile Roofs Made of Slabs of Stone. Upper Right—Khevsur Boys in Khevswiatia Wearing Swords Belonging to Their Crusader Forefathers. They Bore the Name of a Twelfth Century Genoese Maker. Bottom—Uschul, Most Obscure Village in Svanetia. This Group of Buildings With Its Towers for Lookout and Attack Remains Unchanged After 1000 Years.

Then Came a Red-Headed Genie Whose Lamp Lit Up Far Places

He Perched On a Desk and Told of Stone Huts 1000 Years Old and of People Who Treasured Chain Mail Taken From the Crusaders

A red-haired youth came into the news room and perched on a corner of a reporter's desk.

He talked, and between the reporter and the horizon of the buildings across the street there passed a parade of far places. The linoleum floor raised itself into wrinkled ridges of snow-capped peaks. Villages of stone dwellings 1000 years old took the place of the city editor's corner.

Caravans of nomadic Tartars, their wagons drawn by lumbering water buffaloes crawled down rugged slopes following the grass in the round that has lasted through countless centuries. Lakes that lie cupped in the hands of mountains 8000 feet above where the flat earth glittered icily under a wind-swept sky.

He was just back from Russia. He had traveled thousands of miles to get pictures for a lecture on that country. He wanted to tell the reporter of his trip. The reporter wanted to listen. The clack of typewriters was swallowed up in the boom of winds in rocky passes. The chill of mountainy ways cut through the bland atmosphere of steam heat. He had been to Svanetia.

"'Where," asked the reporter, "is Svanetia?"

Buried for Seven Months

Railroad and bus from Moscow to Gebi, capital of a section known as Racha. Svanetia, a strip of the Caucasus sliced into rugged segments by sheer valley walls. Inaccessible seven months of the year because of snow; snow that chokes the roads and valleys in the winter, and lies in everlasting caps on the peaks.

Beyond Gebi with horse and cart until the country is reached where wheels have never turned. From there a struggling climb into the fastnesses of the country that even Moscow looks upon as just beyond the borders of the possible.

Svanetia, with its clustering villages that hang to the sides of banked hills or huddle beneath the sheltering shoulder of a mountain. Groups of stone houses built in the twelfth century, each house with its lofty tower, reminders of the days when feuds drove the householder up into the tower to hold his own against his enemy. Churches 1000 years old, whose priests were the war leaders of the people as well as their spiritual mentors.

Into Svanetia the Soviet is bringing its communistic doctrine. It finds a country there made of sturdy independence, an independence that never fully accepted the czaristic régime; a people who for uncounted centuries have made their way, raising their crops of corn, hauling their burdens on wooden sledges, unchanged in 1000 years; hunting bears, mountain goats and wild boars; mixing the religion that the Greek Orthodox church brought to them with the form left by their ancestors so that today, on the front of a Christian church are to be seen pairs of antlers, symbols of the worship of Diana.

Corn Bread Like Chloe's

Much like America in some ways, the red-haired youth said. They served him corn bread that tasted like the product of home ovens. And there was corn on the cob, and rugged individualism.

Then there was Khevsuratia. Two days horseback ride from the Georgian military highway. He was just another foreigner. Centuries ago other foreigners had reached there. Khevsur boys came out and posed for the camera wearing daggers that bore the trademarks of Genoa and a twelfth century date. They showed the visitor other trophies, chain mail and armor that the Crusaders had carried into the East from Europe, Crusaders who had fallen before the Khevsurs or intermingled with them and forgotten Europe, following the flocks and herds on the Caucasian slopes.

Still in Russia he led the reporter to Armenia, into wild mountainous countries where the grass-following herdsmen slide down precipitous ways or clamber up almost vertical paths. To Lake Sevan, 8000 to 9000 feet above sea level. There, an age-old monastery is now used as a factory where mountain trout are canned for consumption by the world that lies below like carpet.

Beyond the mountains the far gleam of Mount Ararat, beckoning with its treasure trove of almost mythical lore.

Farther along to the Crimea, once the Riviera of the Russian nobility. Their estates are still there, stately mansions and spacious grounds skirting the Black Sea. But playgrounds of the aristocrats no more. Now the palatial buildings reëcho to the cries of Russia's workers who have won the prizes of vacations in this lovely spot.

Gathering Loose Ends

Through it all runs the thread of a new endeavor, a struggle to bind these far-scattered people in the threads of a social experiment. How vast that experiment the reporter feigns to gather as he listens to the story of telephone wires and roads reaching their tentacles into the fastness of Svanetia that long centuries have been unable to shake. The Soviet authorities are busy, strengthening racial consciousness in minority groups, and on this foundation endeavoring to build a structure of Communism. Folk dancing, singing, native music and art play a part in the program.

This is the Russia that the red-haired youth saw, that he tried to catch with his motion picture camera. He swung a leg carelessly and the brush of his words smeared a wide canvas with color. Next year he wants to go into Turkestan, to Bukhara and Tashkent and Samarkand, and beyond Afghanistan.

The city editor raises his head and calls for copy. The feet of the copy boy cross the linoleum and once more it flattens out into shining smoothness, the wrinkled peaks are gone. The wail of an Armenian orchestra, the tinkle of goat bells, the rumble of the Tartar caravan fades out as the rumble of the presses sound from the floor below.

The red-haired youth slips down from the desk corner and picks up his hat. He leaves his card on the reporter's desk. "Tom Cobb." And next year he hopes to go to Afghanistan. The reporter yanks his typewriter toward him.

"Be sure to come and see me if you make the trip," he calls out as the news room door thuds.

Miami's Projects Get Share From CWA's $1,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 13—Propects totaling $1,500,000 for the Civil Works Administration program in Dade County have been approved and 8305 men will be at work here as soon as materials for the projects can be assembled.

Approvals of major Dade County and metropolitan Miami projects came from Tallahassee in rapid order Saturday night when it was learned that the entire allotment for 174 items had been passed on by the State administration.

Officials of the local CWA board said that 4000 men are expected to be given employment under the program in Dade County this week. Additional work cards will be issued as soon as possible.

Among the projects approved by the state board is approximately $100,000 for Miami Beach; $82,053 for a Coral Gables municipal auditorium; $25,000 for projects for Miami Shores; $23,748 for rebuilding of fire alarm transmission lines in Miami; $18,483 for river beautification in Miami; $47,886 for painting of Miami municipal buildings, and $17,999 for repairs to the Miami incinerator.

A second project which will begin this week is the work at the United States Plant Introduction Gardens at Coconut Grove, where general repairs and construction of buildings will aggregate $57,726 in labor and materials.

Officials in the accounting department of the board here said that the pay roll when 4000 men are employed a full week will total $50,000 a week.

Crude Rubber Consumption

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States during November amounted to 29,162 long tons, the Rubber Manufacturers' Association reported today. This compares with 31,906 tons in October and 23,231 tons in November, 1932.

Wordsworth Relics At Grasmere, Eng., Overflow Into Barn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRASMERE, Eng.—An old barn here is to be used as a museum to house Wordsworth relics overflowing from Dove Cottage, once the home of the great poet. The barn is to contain Wordsworth's letters, pictures, rushlights, and candlesticks associated with Grasmere history.

Wordsworth lived in Dove Cottage from 1799 until 1806, when a growing family compelled him temporarily to take up more commodious quarters. In 1808 he left the cottage permanently, and it was then taken over by Thomas de Quincy, who lived in it with his wife until their removal to Edinburgh in 1830. Wordsworth took up residence at Rydal Mount, which is only about two miles from Grasmere. Dove Cottage was presented to the National Trust by Canon Rawnsley.

The years which Wordsworth spent in this cottage have been described as a period of "plain living and high thinking and great verse." Here he wrote some of his most famous poems, including much of the "Prelude," which has been called "after 'Paradise Lost' the greatest long poem in the language." The Dove Cottage period is also associated with the "Lucy" poems, and the celebrated fragment, "The Recluse," the "Ode to Duty" and the "Ode on Intimations of Immortality."

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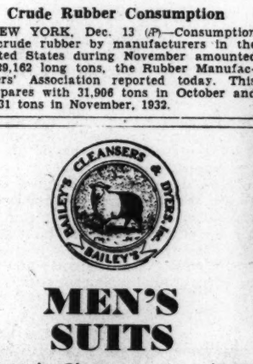
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Stars Call Real Estate Control 'Big Bad Wolf' of Film World

Conrad Nagel Says Leaders Return to Stage to Escape Sacrifice of Quality in Interests of Picture Palaces That Demand Many Films

Flying for their artistic lives from the rapacious maw of the gigantic real estate interests dominating the motion picture industry is a growing army of stars. Among them, says Conrad Nagel, is he.

As the Coliseum in Rome demanded its toll of gladiators, so are huge movie palaces insisting on their toll of stars in a vain effort to hold the interest of the public. Striving to maintain their artistic individuality, the refugee stars are returning to the legitimate stage—and, judging by Mr. Nagel's own experience in "The First Apple" in Boston, the public is following them.

During boom years, according to Mr. Nagel, the picture producers launched out into vast programs of theater building. These real estate interests ultimately far outweighed the importance of their parent concerns. In order to supply these chains with new weekly programs, western producers are constantly spurred on by eastern offices in a race against time—and, incidentally, against artistic quality, he says.

Names of Stars Used as Appeal

Whatever happens, says Mr. Nagel, they must complete a picture of some sort on every date scheduled, with no time to select really good stories, nor opportunity to devote proper thought to their adaptation—nothing to rely on for box office appeal—except the names of popular stars.

Because of this, they insist on the appearance of stars under contract with them in altogether too many pictures—many times in rôles quite unsuited to the work of the players, says Mr. Nagel. For this reason the popularity of many screen stars has suddenly waned.

Mr. Nagel had some experience in this kind of thing once before, when the introduction of the talkies forced producers to turn for help to players with stage experience. During the first 24 months of talkie production he played in 31 pictures.

"And it is not only that the studios are forced to insist on work like this," said Mr. Nagel, "but they also rent out players under contract to them to other producers—at considerable profit to themselves.

Stars Turn Back to Stage

"Because of this, more of us, as our contracts expire, are returning to the stage. It is harder work. There is less money in it. But at least we feel that we are doing something constructive—both for the stage itself and for ourselves.

"What players have done this lately? Well, of course, there's Charles Laughton. He was offered many thousands of dollars a week in Hollywood, but he returned to England, made that fine film 'Henry VII,' and is now doing Shakespearean rôles at the 'Old Vic' for $100 a week. John Barrymore is going back into Shakespeare, on the coast, —'Hamlet' at first. Katharine Hepburn is rehearsing a new play in New York. Walter Huston, Helen Hayes, Corinne Griffith are all appearing in legitimate plays, too. Spring Byington, who is 'Marmee' in 'Little Women,' is in our company here now.

"Personally, after 12 years away from the stage, I determined to return carefully. So I spent the summer in stock in New Jersey and other eastern resorts. I am glad I did, for it was no easy matter, I can assure you, to get back into the different technique. It is a very different thing to rehearse one five-minute screen shot at a time, and to sustain the dramatic tension of a three-act play.

Reaction of Audience Pleases

"Of course, I have enjoyed playing in a number of really good pictures but there seems to be a solid satisfaction in getting back on the stage and feeling the reaction of the audience sitting in front."

Referring again to the difficulties of the picture house real estate men, Mr. Nagel pointed out that they had spent millions to eliminate other forms of competition and to educate the public into attendance at regular intervays at their various chain theaters. This has proved a boomerang, he said, for the public has grown tired of the narrow diet and is turning everywhere to the entirely unprofessional little theater groups and to amateur associations of actors which produce plays merely for the enjoyment of the players themselves.

"As the manager of one of the big Boston movie houses told me this week," said Mr. Nagel, "even though he may show three really good pictures in a month, if the fourth one is a 'dud' it will break the regular attendance habit of thousands of patrons. They may stay away for a couple of months altogether.

Weekly Program Change Blamed

"It is the weekly change idea that is to blame for much of the trouble. And managers are waking up to the fact that it is better to show a fine picture like 'Little Women' for several weeks, than it is to keep strictly to schedule. This is a good indication of the changing attitude. There is no doubt that the time will come when movies will be produced carefully as 'classics' for repeated showing—and not merely 'ground out' on schedule as is the ephemeral material for the cheaper fiction magazines. When that day comes, movies will have taken their place as a real form of art. The present return to the normal use of the legitimate theater can only help to bring about this new day."

Substantiating his claim that the theater real estate interests in the East, and not the Hollywood producers and players, are to blame for the "mass-produced" mediocrity of so many current motion pictures, Mr. Nagel said: "There are about 500 super-theaters which form the key for the whole industry. The cost of operating these alone is $100,000,000, which equals the total spent on actual film production on the coast each year.

Theater Costs Excessive

"It was bad enough in the boom days when the theaters were built, but now they are at their wits end to know how to meet their charges. The Mastbaum in Philadelphia is a typical example. I played there shortly before it closed at the beginning of last season. I was given to understand that to keep it open entailed a weekly loss of $2500, and to pay the taxes, bond interest and so forth if it were closed would take $3500 a week. They decided to close and to make a greater profit on the choice pictures they had been showing there in one of their smaller and less expensively operated houses.

"As long as the major producing companies are dominated by these real estate interests, as yet not reorganized, the trouble is bound to continue. But what is trouble for them, of course, is real opportunity for the independent producers and exhibitors.

Combinations Being Tried

"Many of the independent exhibitors, for instance, are making successful experiments in combining stock and film attractions. Some, like the Strand Theater on Huntington Avenue, run a continuous screen show with a complete stage production inserted each afternoon and evening. They are adapting the stock company idea to the 'continuous performance' appeal which has been so carefully developed by the movie interests."

Asked about his choice of "The First Apple" for his return to the New York stage, Mr. Nagel said that he had wished to appear at first in the type of rôle in which New York audiences had originally learned to know him. This play seemed the best one available. After this, its fourth week, at the Shubert, "The First Apple" will open in New York, Dec. 23.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

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900kc-WBZ-333m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00 Railroad Stories.....	Piano recital.....	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch:....
5:15 Monitor Views News.	Holiday program..	popular	Soloist; orch.....
5:30 Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch..	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	The Wizard of Os	The Cosmopolitans	"Cowboy Tom"...
6:00 N. E. Conservatory...	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15 Grange program.....	records; talks....	Local dance music	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 Reports; sports.....	News; speaker....	"Black and Blue".	Theo Karle; orch..
6:45 Lowell Thomas.....	Your Folks & Mine	"Uncle Eph".....	CBS dance music.
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy.....	Vocal program....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15 John Herrick; orch...	Popular soloists..	Just Plain Bill....	Fischer Orchestra.
7:30 Potash & Perlmutter.	Lum and Abner...	Ensemble; chorus.	Talk, "Taxation"...
7:45 Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter.....	Brunswick Orch...
8:00 Network serial	Bert Lahr; George	Vocal trio; orch...	String ensemble...
8:15 mystery story.....	Olsen's music....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Vocal trio.....
8:30 Dangerous Paradise..	Stage Show of the	Albert Spalding;	"As I See It".....
8:45 Red Davis sketch....	Air; Variety.....	soloists; orch....	Mixed quartet.....
9:00 20,000 Years in Sing	Troubadours, with	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance program...
9:15 Sing, sketch.....	Bettina Hall.....	"The Town Crier"	Organ recital.....
9:30 John McCormack,	Leo Reisman's Or-	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45 tenor; concert orch..	chestra; soloist...	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news....
10:00 Guardsmen; quartet.	Barnyard Music	Fred Waring's	Program from the
10:15 Joe and Bateese.....	and male quartet	Pennsylvanians ..	Boston Arena,
10:30 Rines Orchestra.....	NRA talk, Dan. C.	Soloist; 2 pianos..	Gerry Harrison..
10:45 News flashes.....	Roper, Sec. Com..	Reports; news.....	Warnow Orch.;
11:00 Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Meyer Davis Le	soloist; quartet..
11:15 Kay Fayre, songs....	King's Jesters.....	Paradis Band....	Male Chorus.....
11:30 Paul Whiteman and	Jack Denny and	Ozzie Nelson and	Sign off.....
11:45 his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 WEEI, Henrietta Schumann, concert pianist.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, University Extension piano lecture, Margaret Anderton.
1:45 WEEI, Charlotte Henry, star of "Alice in Wonderland."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Music—A Christmas Party.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Lily Pons and Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, "What Is Education?" Thomas J. Jones, Student Federation.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Symphony Orchestra; piano soloist.
4:30 WBZ, Simmons College Glee Club, direction David Blair McCloskey.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; James Cagney; Florence Desmond.
8:30 WNAC, "Voice of America": Prof. Phelps; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, "Christmas Mailing Problem," Postmaster W. E. Hurley of Boston.
8:45 WAAB, "Civic Works Program in Department of Agriculture," Dr. Arthur Gilbert.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," sketch of pioneering days.
9:15 WNAC, Kostelanetz Orchestra; soloists; mixed chorus.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Irene Taylor; Do Re Mi Trio.
10:45 WAAB, Harlem Serenade; Hall Johnson Singers; Alda Ward; orchestra.
11:00 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Americans hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Art

Boston Art Club

Small pictures are shown at the Boston Art Club every December. At Christmas time people may be tempted to make purchases and the pictures of modest dimensions are the more salable. An enormous collection is on view at the Art Club; so many exhibits are there that it is necessary to hang some of them on screens and partitions.

As usual, it is one of the best shows of the season. From the catalogue we conclude that many of the painters are non-professional. As we have often maintained, there is no real line between professional and non-professional provided both paint most of the time, and are absorbed inexhaustibly in picture making.

It is good to see so many artists relinquishing sentimentality and working with forcefulness. The days of widespread impressionism have passed; the majority of our artists are working toward solid design, clear rendition, and convincing atmospheric effect. The weakness that could be disguised under the veiled manner of the impressionists will no longer be tolerated.

The subjects are generally hills and stretches of countryside, still-life and portraits. There are no eccentricities, and few traces indeed of the abstract tendencies rife in other art centers.

Public Library

An exhibition of children's books at the Boston Public Library proves very entertaining. All the arts have been mustered to illustrate episodes in books such as "Hans Brinker," "Hitty," "Rika," "The Ragamuffin" and others. There are wood carvings of animals, porcelains, woven rugs, puppets. Most interesting are the Javanese puppets manipulated from below with sticks.

D. A.

Students Favor Management

Full-time students in the day division at Boston University's college of business administration favor business management as their choice of employment after graduation, according to an announcement by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president, today. Approximately 24 per cent have expressed this desire. Accounting comes next with a total of 17 per cent, followed by journalism, advertising, selling, banking and general finance.

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Soviets Increase Wages and Lift Far Eastern Load

Sweeping Concessions Look to Improving Difficult Living Conditions

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (AP)—Sweeping measures to strengthen the population of workers, peasants and soldiers located in the Far East—whose frontiers the Soviet Government has considered a danger-spot for attack from without ever since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria—were contained in a decree issued today. The order becomes effective Jan. 1.

The decree, promulgated by Mr. Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party, and Mr. Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, president of the Union Council of People's Commissars, orders radical concessions to Russian peasantry and general increases in all wages and large pay increases for the troops located in the Far-Eastern territory.

"In view of the considerable flow of immigration to the Far Eastern region and the necessity to assist these people to establish households under difficult conditions," the decree ordered the following measures effective after the first of the year:

1. Complete exemption for 10 years for all collective farmers from the obligation to sell any of their grain and rice to the Government; a similar concession is made to individual peasants—those who have not yet joined the collective farms —for a period of five years.

2. Exemption to the peasants in nine districts and provinces from the necessity of delivering to the Government meat, potatoes and other agricultural products for the same period.

3. A 50-per cent cut on all State collections on products other than grain and rice in Birobidian—where the Government's efforts to create an entirely Jewish colony have not been very successful—and other arid provinces for a period of 10 years.

4. A 20-per cent increase in the price paid by the Government for hauls made by collective fishermen throughout the Far East.

5. A 10-per cent salary increase for office workers and 30-per cent for engineers and technicians.

6. A salary increase of 50 per cent for Soviet soldiers and junior army chiefs and a 20-per cent raise for senior army officers.

Eastern Siberia Held Destined for Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

radical views concerning nationalization of land owned by the Imperial Household. Nevertheless, a new edition has been published this autumn and widely circulated.

Mr. Kita vigorously approves the military expansion undertaken thus far, and argues that Japan should never have abandoned the expansion program laid down by Yoshida Shoin. He takes it for granted that eastern Siberia and Saghalien in its entirety, as well as Manchuria, will eventually become parts of the empire.

This political philosopher is a true revolutionary, and is respected as such by the more fiery military leaders. He was a close friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and assisted Dr. Sun in the Chinese revolution. The book which is so highly regarded today was written at Shanghai in 1912 while Mr. Kita was actively engaged in the Chinese revolution.

Mr. Kita's friends say that he was chiefly interested in the Chinese revolution because Kuomintang leaders, including Dr. Sun, promised him that if he and other Japanese helped them, the Kuomintang would cede Manchuria to Japan. Mr. Kita is said still to believe that Dr. Sun would have carried out his promise if he had ever gotten into a position to do so.

Siberian Move Held Inevitable

Previous articles have endeavored to show that almost every Japanese is imperialist-minded today, and that differences in this respect are a matter of degree. The acquisition of eastern Siberia, which the writer has discussed with professors, students and business men as well as military leaders, is frankly regarded in the light of expediency. Men with a wide international background, who have lived for years in the United States or Europe, have accepted as completely as military men who have never left the country the imperialistic philosophy that status quo need not be taken seriously by a "nation of rulers" and that territory should be governed by those best fitted to govern.

Men of this type told the writer that they oppose immediate military action against Soviet Russia to acquire eastern Siberia and North Saghalien, because they believe that Japan should move cautiously. They declared that relations with the Chinese have improved more rapidly than they had anticipated, and that Japan has a sufficient task for the next few years in consolidating its position in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and extending its influence in China proper to the point where it is unassailably dominant. They are concerned about the country's capacity to finance another "Siberian adventure," even though it were more successful than that of 1919.

But among such men there is no objection "in principle" to the Younger Military Party's demands for action in Siberia. Although they are endeavoring to delay such action now, most of them appear to believe that eventually it is "inevitable."

In these circumstances, it is idle to predict how soon the Japanese will act, or by what methods they will move. Since the conflict is so largely over the question of expediency, the ardent spirits of the Younger Military Party may convince more conservative leaders at any time. And when action is taken, there will not be the same active opposition which would arise if the issue were a matter of "principle."

When it was suggested to a group of intellectual Japanese that imperial expansion, once started, is difficult to stop, and that after Japan acquired eastern Siberia and North Saghalien, the more ardent spirits might still be looking for other worlds to conquer, one university professor replied:

"Japan has been fitted by nature and destiny to become the ruling power in eastern Asia. No serious leader considers anything else. But most of us feel that eastern Asia's destiny is in our hands. The proper program was laid down for us almost a century ago by such far-sighted men as Yoshida Shoin. Once that logical program is completed, we can settle down to the task of developing the empire which it is our destiny to rule."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, threatening, slowly becoming warmer, probably with snow tonight and Thursday; moderate north to northeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Probably snow tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy; probably light snow tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to northeast winds; weather overcast with snow over extreme north portion Thursday and over central and south portions late tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:46 p. m., Thursday 8:07 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell in modern comedy. 8:15.

"A CRIME AT BLOSSOMS" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers' last offering before the holidays. Comedy based on aftermath of a crime. 8:30.

"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON" (Plymouth). Pleasant comedy of middle western American life. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "Little Women." Cast includes Spring Byington, who is appearing now in "The First Apple" on the Shubert stage. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"Aggie Appleby, Maker of Men," with Zasu Pitts, Charles Farrell and Wynne Gibson. Charles Rogers on stage. 10 a. m., 12:56, 4:54, 7:41, 10:34.

METROPOLITAN—"Sitting Pretty," with Ginger Rogers and Jack Oakie. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Ever in My Heart," with Barbara Stanwyck. Sad romance of difficulties of an international marriage during the war. "The Lone Cowboy" with Jackie Cooper. Western story which has sad moments too—but plenty of laughs as well. Paramount at 10:55 a. m., 1:39, 4:23, 7:07, 9:51. Fenway at 2:15, 4:56, 7:32, 10:32.

UPTOWN—H. G. Wells' "Invisible Man." Vaudeville. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE—"Should Ladies Behave," with Alice Brady and Lionel Barrymore. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

Other Events

"THESE THIRTY YEARS" — Talking picture presented free by Ford interests. Continuous from 11 a. m. to 10 in Tremont Theater.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—David Ostrinsky lectures on "Russia, a Five Billion Dollar Customer." 6:30.

TUFTS COLLEGE—Discussion meeting on "The Effect of the Situation in Germany on European International Relations." Led by Prof. William L. Langer. Goddard Hall. 8.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of water colors by Edmund H. Garrett, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, from 2 to 6.

PARK STREET CLUB—Debate, "Resolved: That Some Other Than Gold Should Be Adopted as Our Basis for Currency," in Boston City Club. 7:30.

PARKING INDUSTRY MEETING — Glenn S. Whitham, Chairman of National Parking Code Committee and President of the Metropolitan Garage Association, speaks on adaptation of code. Discussion afterwards. Hotel Lenox. 8:15.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Malcolm Holmes, violinist; Frank W. Ramseyer, Jr., pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture, "Holland," 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance: "French Color Prints," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Laurence Binyon lectures on "Blake the Artist," in Lecture Hall. 3.

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Industrial Forum. Subject, "The New Economic Morality." Hotel Statler. 10 a. m.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—December Luncheon. Subject, "Playgrounds." 3 Joy Street. 12:30.

FAR EASTERN COLLECTION—Exhibition and sale of Mrs. M. Osgood Whitcomb's collection of Burmese lacquer and Malayan silver. In Copley-Plaza Hotel until end of month.

SOCIETY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS—Exhibit of wood carvings by Carrie Blake, until December 20th. 32 Newbury Street.

Cleansing Trade In New England For Code Scale

The cleansing and dyeing industry of New England is wholeheartedly supporting the minimum wage scale prescribed in the federal code, according to officials of the New England Dyers and Cleansers Association. By tonight every major low-price operator—the factor which has caused Washington to call hearings to learn why they have not complied with the price regulations—will have brought his prices up to that called for in the code, Mr. Ralph K. Oxton, secretary, declared.

While Mr. A. D. Whiteside, deputy administrator of the NRA, expects to pass a decision Friday as to whether there should be a differential in prices between "cash and carry" and delivery service, the members of the New England association, he said, believe that there should be no difference.

At its annual meeting in Boston yesterday, the association passed a resolution earnestly asking the maintenance of at least the minimum prices already established for the New England area.

Support for Code

"We are supporting the administration of the code," the resolution said, "and are whole-heartedly in accord with the purposes of the NRA and feel that the industry needs, for its protection, the continuance of fair minimum prices in order that the industry may not suffer further financial losses and perhaps disaster."

Mr. Oxton said that after all the purpose of the NRA is to benefit industry as a whole. He said that in New England there are about 400 cleansing plants and about 20,000 tailor shops. Out of this group, he declared, not more than 15 plants are attempting to do low price work at a large volume production.

"There is no reason why 375 plants, their probably more than 5000 employees and nearly every tailor should suffer for the sake of a small percentage of plant owners who have worked into the industry only within the past few years, and who, in many cases have been operating through payment of low wages and other labor exploitations," Mr. Oxton said.

He explained that figures nationally gathered show that the cost of cleaning a suit—doing good work and paying decent wages—in 1929 was about $1.33.

Proposed Prices Defended

"It seems impossible that the 85 cent price in Metropolitan Boston and central Massachusetts, and the 95 cent price in the rest of New England," he declared, "should be considered as unfair to anyone. We have heard no complaints as yet except from the well-known low-price operators. In answer to their statement that loss of business to them, because of the new price, will force thousands of their employees out of work, we can only say that talking in thousands is an exaggeration, and that we believe those so unemployed will be readily reemployed by the 375 plants who now get a new lease on life through the code protection."

At 2 p. m. today it was learned the four low-price operators who refused to comply with the code regulations were expected to agree to the new price. One has already wired to Washington to this effect; another said his prices were held up until a decision is made by Mr. Whiteside; another said he would give his decision by tonight, while another said that if they all agree to the new price but him, he will comply. Thus New England is about to have a 100 per cent record of cleaner NRA compliance.

Bank of France

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—A further slowing down in the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of France, compared with several weeks ago, will be revealed in a bank statement Thursday, which will show an approximate decrease of 300,000,000 francs in gold. American gold purchases were described as extremely small.

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For $20 — a combination of "Dressing Gown and Slippers" that's as easy to look at as to wear! *(Gown 16.50. Slippers $3.50.)*
For $50—"a Paisley Wool Robe, silk-lined grosgrain trim; silk mixture Pyjamas, Alligator Slippers. *(Robe $30. Pyjamas $12.50. Slippers $7.50.)*
For $15 to $150 — the new three-quarter length Cocktail Jackets.
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A Gift Order on us for a new suit by our new designer ($50 to $85) or a new overcoat ($50 to $125).
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Resignation Reveals Low Pay Bar to Diplomatic Careers

White's Action Directs Spotlight on Need for Building Up Foreign Service—Low Congressional Appropriations Held Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Mr. Francis White, recently appointed Minister to Czechoslovakia, important Balkan post, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs under President Hoover, gave as the reason for his resignation from the Prague post and from the foreign service itself, insufficient salary to cover the cost of maintaining his status as Minister.

Ten thousand dollars is his reputed salary and with the 15 per cent cut allotted to the foreign service last spring he found himself in the same predicament as many other career diplomats today, who have worked their way to the top of the service only to find themselves without sufficient means to carry on in a manner befitting a representative of the United States Government.

Mr. White's resignation did not come as a complete surprise to those who are aware of the situation in which the Department of State finds itself today. The President and the department officers are not to blame for this problem. It is the fact that the congressional appropriation to the Department of State has been cut to the bone.

Service Needs Good Men

During the last year the personnel of the foreign service has fallen rapidly due to a culling-out process by the departmental officers and a long list of resignations brought about by the very reason that caused Mr. White to resign. In the last eight months there have been 128 resignations, as stated by the Civil Service Commission's monthly report. These resignations come just at a time when more good men are needed in the service. The recent recognition of Russia calls for an increase in personnel estimated at 100 men and yet the ranks dwindle in size. What will the next step be and what caliber men can be acquired immediately with the remuneration what it is today?

All foreign service examinations were indefinitely canceled last April by presidential order on the grounds that the $3,000,000 appropriation to the Department of State was not sufficient to cover the wages of the foreign service officers, let alone taking on any new men.

Now the United States is confronted with two problems; first, to keep the men already in the service from resigning; and, secondly, to get more men of equal caliber into the service.

The fall of 1932 saw the last foreign service examinations held in Washington and 12 other cities throughout the United States. Twenty-seven men passed the difficult three-day written and one-day oral examination and were placed on the list to await their turn to appointment as vice-consuls and foreign service officers of career. Few, if any, were appointed.

Next Examinations in 1935

That consternation reigned in Washington when the news of the cancellation was announced is no wonder. It was stated no examinations would be held for at least two years (1935), unless Congress gave the Department of State and the foreign service a larger appropriation in 1934.

No doubt another batch of young men will present themselves, but will they be of as high caliber as the young men who have held the foreign service before them as a career and worked toward that end, or will they be a group who never know when, if ever, they will be allowed to take the examinations, and even then question the advisability of taking them? The fact that the remuneration of our Foreign Service is low, having been cut at least twice to date from an acknowledged low salary even in good times, is a barrier to many an able young man who would like to make serving his country his career, but who knows he can live more comfortably by choosing another profession.

National problems seem overwhelming today, and cloud over this need for a better foreign service diplomatically and commercially; the need for the training in this generation of young men to represent the United States abroad now and in the future. The adage, "Let the future take care of itself," cannot be applied here without a negative result. The World War caught the United States without a highly trained foreign service, while Europe, with skilled diplomats, knew how to score diplomatic victory after military victory as the result of traditional training. To be sure, the United States is a relatively young nation but it would seem that 250-odd years is a sufficient time in which to build an adequate corps of foreign representatives.

It would be well to consider the future, not only from the angle of national economics and politics, but also from the point of view of the United States relationship to the family of nations. "The best defense," in the words of a militarist, "is a good offense!" Without doubt the foreign service acts as a very able offense by nipping international unrest in the bud, and as a commercial offense by protecting American economic interests in every nation. In its least effective stage it prolongs such disputes until methods of arbitration may be applied.

London Expedites Lost and Found Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Those who lose their parcels or forget their umbrellas have been given a helping hand here by the recently formed London Passenger Transport Board.

By opening a central lost property office at Baker Street, the board has greatly facilitated the finding and claiming of lost property. Previously umbrella hunters might have to call at perhaps three or four offices, but now all that has to be done is to search through the 30,000 articles at the central depot.

So many articles are left in London vehicles that it takes three large vans to fetch the property away from the depots each morning and take it to the Baker Street office where 25 clerks are in attendance daily. Cellars of the Baker Street quarters were constructed especially to facilitate finding and selection of the lost articles, is it said.

Habits of Pygmies In Belgian Congo Expedition's Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—Habits and lives of the pygmies and gorillas in the Belgian Congo will be studied by an international expedition under the patronage of the University of Witwatersrand at Johannesburg.

This expedition, which will travel from Mombasa across central Africa to the Congo, will conduct investigations at Lakes Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, Kivu, Albert and Edward. It carries with it four cinema cameras of latest type as well as radio receiving apparatus and the latest scientific investigation equipment.

The American Museum of Natural History is also represented and its patron will be on the lookout for pygmy skulls and a full series of pygmy masks.

Jerusalem Makes Collection Of Plants and Flowers in Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Tracing and preserving specimens of flowers and plants mentioned in the Bible is a special activity of Dr. Harreubeni, curator of the Botanical Museum here, and his wife. The Hebrew University in Jerusalem houses the collection which has been gathered over a period of 25 years.

The curator follows up any reference, however vague, in the Old Testament or the New, in the Talmud or the Midrash, to flora and fauna, and can hardly rest until he has identified the flower or plant, pressed it or preserved it and added it to his unique collection.

Mrs. Harreubeni claims to have discovered a method of mummifying a flower in the same way as ancient Egyptians were mummified. Nowhere else in the world, it is said, can one see a rose or a violet standing in a vase with its natural sheen upon it, years after it was picked in the field.

Placards in the three official languages of Palestine—English, Hebrew and Arabic—identify each plant in the exhibit. The history and significance of each plant is described. The anthropologist can find here what part a particular flower plays in native customs, in superstitious and mysterious rites; the historian can find evidence of continuity over thousands of years.

Dr. Harreubeni has identified, among others, the universally quoted "Rose of Sharon" and the "lilies of the field." The Rose of Sharon is claimed by him to be a Judean rose which does not grow in Sharon at all, and the "lilies of the field" have been identified with the common garden daisy which fills many a Jerusalem garden with its gold and white splendor in the spring.

Danes Use Barter To Carry on Trading When Money Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Use of a barter discussion between France, Germany and Denmark, it is reported.

For the next few months, as an system in Denmark has been under experiment, France will exchange wine and steel railway rails for 400 tons of butter of 8000 casks, in addition to the usual 10,000 cask contract every quarter to that country. There is also a possibility of using a barter system between Germany and Denmark, the later country giving horned cattle for German industrial goods.

The Danish currency office has stopped many of the business connections with Germany, some of which have existed for several generations, it is said, and a barter system between the peasant and merchant will help to sustain these for the present.

Boys Beat Girls in Civil Service And English Women Wonder Why

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Investigation of reasons why young women candidates for higher grade work in the British Civil Service are usually less successful than young men candidates, has just been made by a group of university women. They contended that it was largely due to men taking mathematics as their main subjects, while women usually offer English literature, history or languages.

For mathematics—since answers must be either right or wrong—maximum marks are a possibility, in the view of the investigators. For other subjects it is said to be rare for any examiner to award a maximum.

A further acuse for the lower average of success among girls, it was suggested, is that, in spite of economic changes, parents still regard the education of their daughters with less seriousness than that of their sons, and, with insufficient or indifferent coaching, girls are apt to fight a losing battle when in open competition with boys.

One of the strongest influences exerted upon the examination results of girls is to be discovered, it was urged, in the fact that marriage is liable to cut off a career in the Civil Service.

Although the marriage bar does not always take effect in the upper grades, and women who are considered by their departments to be doing especially valuable work stand a "sporting chance" of retaining their posts after marriage, the fact that marriage still terminates automatically a girl's career in the lower grades and is quite customary in the upper, tends to discourage those who seriously desire a "career," and young women who know themselves to be possessed of "best brains" throw their energies into avenues which hold out greater promises of permanency.

We cover the Waterfront with fourteen OCEAN TERMINALS!

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And millions of motorists will tell you that is exactly what results. For AMOCO-GAS is the *original special* motor fuel. Different! Exclusive formula! That is why no ordinary premium gasolines do all the things that AMOCO-GAS can do, or *any* of them nearly so well. And why AMOCO-GAS gives you the lowest cost per mile—many luxuries—many advantages—possible from no other fuel.

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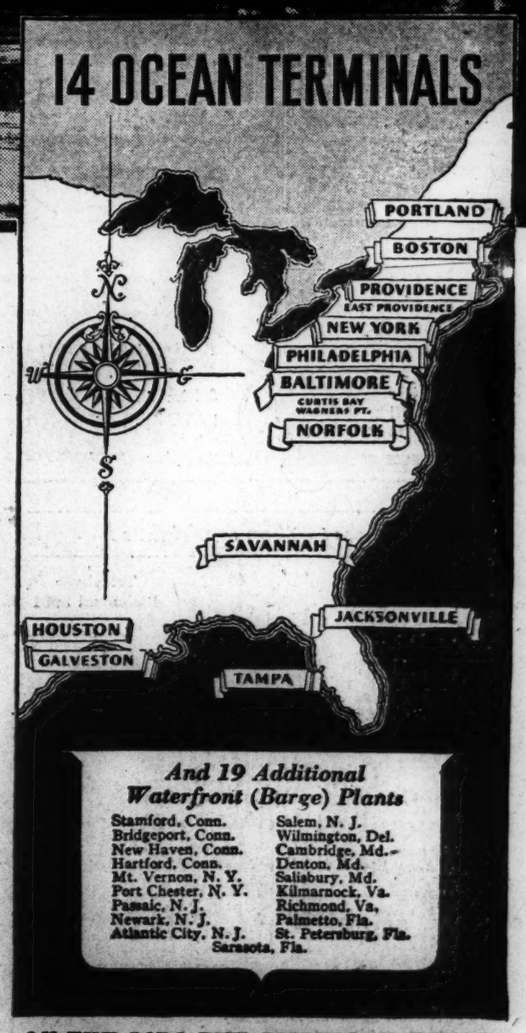

And 19 Additional Waterfront (Barge) Plants

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New Haven, Conn.	Cambridge, Md.
Hartford, Conn.	Denton, Md.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Salisbury, Md.
Port Chester, N. Y.	Kilmarnock, Va.
Passaic, N. J.	Richmond, Va.
Newark, N. J.	Palmetto, Fla.
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Yale Man Fined Leading Protest Against Police

Gordon of New York Asks Protection From New Haven Mayor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13 (AP)—William S. Gordon Jr., of New York City, leader of a group of Yale students that protested against police activities during a recent strike, was fined $25 and costs today in City Court on a charge of general breach of peace.

Gordon, the second Yale student arrested in less than a week in connection with a strike at the Kirschner foundry, filed an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

The arrest occurred yesterday after Gordon, a senior, had led a delegation to police headquarters and City Hall to protest against what he termed an "unnecessary and unprovoked attack" by police on Lawrence Hill of Norwalk, a fellow student, and two other pickets.

As spokesman for the group, Gordon asked Mayor John W. Murphy and Police Chief Philip T. Smith that Policeman Patrick Enright be dismissed from the force for his alleged attack on Hill, Secretary of the Yale chapter of the National Student League, which sponsored the protest. Gordon also asked that protection be given to witnesses who have been asked to testify in behalf of Hill and his two fellow pickets when their case comes up in city court on Friday.

Gordon said he was arrested for trying to obtain the badge number of a policeman on duty in front of the foundry.

November Cotton Consumption

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates consumption of cotton by domestic mills in November at 485,000 bales. This compares with the Census Bureau figure of 504,000 bales for October and 502,000 for November, 1932.

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

BARROW STORES—CAFE
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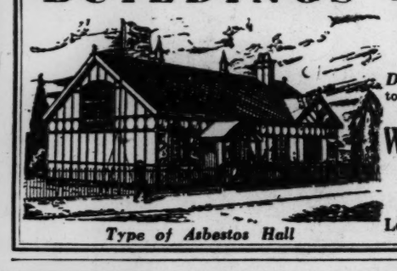

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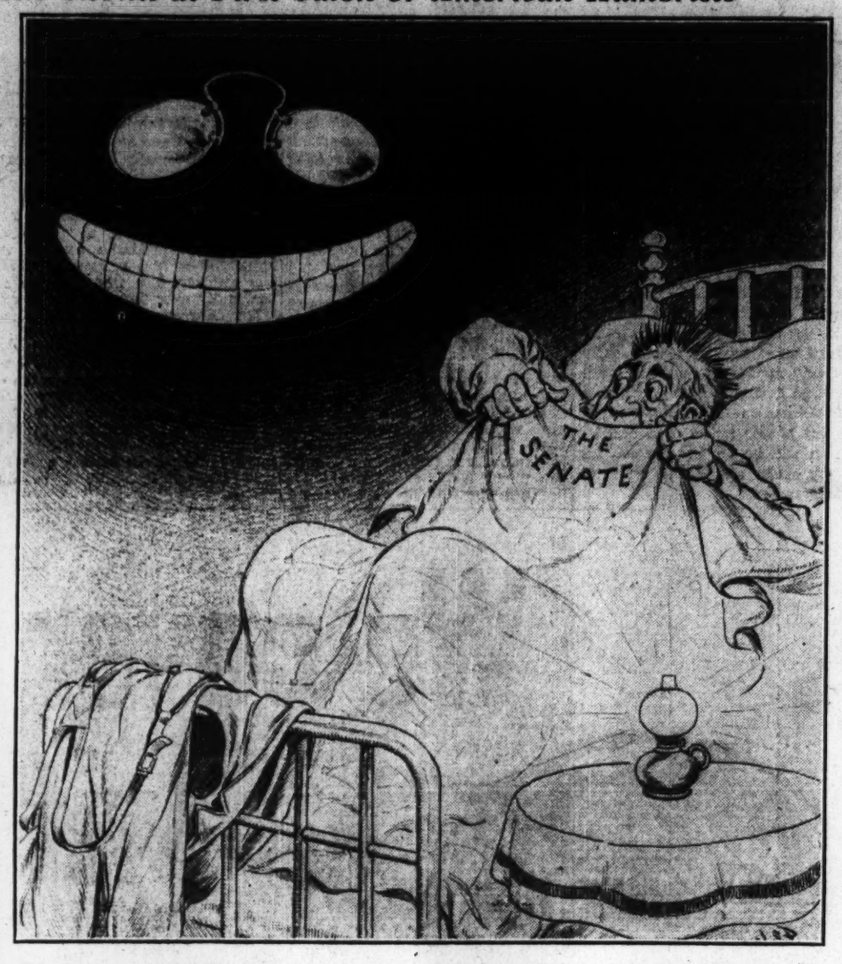
Two Typical Examples of Cartoons Shown at First Salon of American Humorists



Left—Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Salon of American Humorists. Right—Courtesy of Salon of American Humorists.

These Help Make Definition of Humor

Left—"The Lady From Boston Distrustful of the New York Philharmonic," by Peggy Bacon; "The Senate Nightmare," by J. S. Pugh

Politics Most Fruitful Source For Cartoons in Humor's Salon

New York Show Presents Best Pen and Pencil Comment 'Fram Revolution to Repeal' for Benefit of Needy Artists

By E. C. Sherburne

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Laughter holding both his sides" presides over the Salon of American Humorists, assembled by the College Art Association, and continuing through December at 480 Park Avenue, Manhattan.

The show constitutes a political and social pageant from the Revolution to the Repeal, and the most hurried visitor will have borne in upon him the fact that politics we have with us always, whatever the shifts of customs, fashions and fads through the decades.

Special point is given by recent events to the large number of Thomas Nast's vitriolic anti-Tammany cartoons. Not the least significant of these is that of Boss Tweed and his cohorts hiding out and entitled "A Group of Vultures Waiting for the Storm to 'Blow Over'—'Let Us Prey,'" showing the lightning of popular indignation shattering the rocks of a hillside ledge where they crouch among souvenirs of their spoils.

Nast, we are reminded in the catalogue, was the father of political cartooning in the United States, and from 1862 to 1887 the leader of his profession in the exercise of popular influence. Many symbols in general use today—the Tammany tiger, the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey among others—were invented or given currency by him. Large were his services in helping break up the notorious Tammany Tweed ring thanks to his great gift for conveying abstract ideas in concrete terms.

Inflation a While Back

One of Nast's cartoons of 1873 dealt with the inflation bugaboo. Indeed, this is one of the hardiest of all cartooning themes, for here are drawings by William Charles, made in 1812, with ghost dollars rampant.

The anti-abolition cartoons of Lincoln's time depicted ludicrous overturnings of social distinctions that might come, with Negroes complacently riding in carriages driven by white coachmen and the races mixing freely in public functions.

Earliest of all is the cartoon credited to Benjamin Franklin, consisting of a political emblem that appeared in his newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1754, urging the Colonist to show a united front against the French and Indians.

Henry Dawkins of Philadelphia engraved a political satire in 1764, and his example was taken up by other designers and printers when popular feeling began to rise against the Stamp Act. Paul Revere made one of these prints, showing an obelisk erected under the Liberty tree in Boston in observance of the act's repeal. The same subject engaged the art of Copley, famous portrait painter, in 1765.

John Bull came in for a round of pictorial abuse in plain and colored prints, with Uncle Sam ever represented as the hero of the drama. Many of these prints celebrated turns in international events between Revolutionary days and the War of 1812, though the cartoonists ever had a watchful eye on home affairs and played the wasp to Congress, even as they do today.

That Other Downfall

In 1836 came "The Funeral of Old Tammany," called in the catalogue "one of the earlier deaths of Tammany."

In the lively thirties came many cartoons on banking problems, concluding with the national disturbance when President Jackson decided that the United States Bank had grown too powerful and determined to distribute control of money through the states.

And so these cartoons go through the years presenting the same problems recurring at various periods—the depressions, the rise and fall of political machines, the struggle of newly settled territories to put down the rascals who are ever first on the ground to exploit the homemakers, the waves of unsound investments, rushes for the gold fields and the oil strikes, troubles with the Mormons, women's suffrage.

Perhaps because of the high feeling of recent years over prohibition the exhibition touches only lightly on this subject, though it has long been one of the cartoonist's favorite themes.

After sectional passions died down during Reconstruction days, the political cartoon gained an ascendancy that it has never lost in American affairs. Newspapers editors have often battled with each other with cartoons as ammunition. We see Greeley under fire and later Dana. Opper draws a cartoon for Puck to explain why the New York Sun failed to publish Cleveland's Civil Service Letter in 1885. "The Office Cat Must Have Eaten It."

Here are cartoons by W. A. Rogers, who began in 1873 and continued active more than 40 years some of his best work being done against Tammany in the nineties and for the New York Herald during the World War.

Keppler was a vigorous political satirist of the closing third of the nineteenth century.

Comic But Violent

Then we come to the violently comic cartoons by George Luks, the lampoon of Hanna saying "It's better to be President than be right," and a riotous scene in New York City in 1899 showing the street traffic in a hopeless tangle while two crossing policemen exchange jokes. Luks gave up cartooning at the height of his accomplishment, refusing an offer of $70,000 a year to go with the simplest things in the way of shelter, food and clothing and to pursue his ambition to become a painter. (P. S.—He became famous.)

L. M. Glackens drew cartoons for Puck for 20 years and for other publications after that until only a few months ago. He was one of the many who celebrated the political prowess of President Theodore Roosevelt who lampooned the ideas of Bryan, and presented Wilson's behavior in the presence of heroic problems. One of his choicest bits was called "An Old Game," and showed nursemaid Taft handing an obstreperous child labeled "Mexican Situation" to the trustful new President Wilson.

Several of Frank A. Nankivell's trenchant cartoons are here, including "What Is Home Without a Dreadnought," showing the nations as small boys, each with a toy battleship and scowling at each other. Even Liberia has one.

By John Sloan is a picture of a suffrage speaker surrounded by incredulous listeners.

A comic strip by Abian A. Wallgren, "Helpful Hints," shows the the painful struggles of American doughboys to translate home currency into French equivalents.

Some Well-Beloved

Other cartoonists noted for their satires represented include Otho Cushing, Boardman Robinson, Cesare, J. N. Ding, John T. McCutcheon, Rollin Kirby, George Bellows.

Nearly half the show is given over to examples of the work of contemporary wits with the pencil and crayon: William Auerbach's lampooning portraits of Will Rogers and Babe Ruth, Peggy Bacon's picture of the lady from Boston who listens with distrust to the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Clare Briggs's "Mr. and Mrs." strips, Percy Crosby's "Skippy," Walt Disney's "Mickey Mouse," Mabel Dwight's sardonic comments on subway travelers, Edwina's playful dog anecdotes, Fontaine Fox's "Toonerville Trolley," Milt Gross's delicatessen comedies, Gardner Rea's spoofs of life in the Hollywood studios, Tony Sarg's marionettes for "Alice in Wonderland," O. Soglow's saga of the king who longs to be the man in the street, William Steig's large laughs at the pretentious H. T. Webster's biography of Casper Milquetoast, Denys Wortman's conversations between Mopey Dick and the Duke, and scores of others. A center of interest is always the frame containing the Kingfish Medal by George De Zayas.

The 400 items on view are valued at more than $100,000. They were loaned by the artists or the artists' heirs, by private collectors, art dealers, historical societies, publishing houses, and museums. These expressions of the trends of popular thought are now valued in many instances as works of art.

The exhibition's receipts from its 25 cent admission fees and the sale of the illustrated and annotated catalogue are to be applied for the benefit of needy artists. A group of persons prominent in society and the professions is sponsoring the show.

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ALL WOOL WITNEY
BLANKETS
NEED NO RECOMMENDATION
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SUTTON ENGLAND

Boston Snapshots

Signature and Autograph — A young man strides into a large Boston bank. His abilities unrecognized. His hopes thwarted. Suddenly into an atmosphere of high dudgeon comes the president of the bank—and the hero comes into his own! It reads like a movie scenario and the fact is that a movie star plays the lead.

Soon after the opening of "The First Apple" in Boston, Conrad Nagel stepped blithely to a bank, check in hand. But the teller was skeptical. He gave Mr. Nagel that peculiarly withering look reserved for unknown customers with questionable slips of paper. The position was embarrassing. Then, from an inner sanctum glided the president of the institution, autograph book in hand. The star had been recognized—and (after signing the book) so was his check.

* * *

Shoes Worn in New Position—The appearance of skating ice in the Public Gardens is always accompanied by the appearance of rows of empty shoes on the adjoining boardwalks. This year, however, the ranks are somewhat depleted since skaters, apparently less confident in the honesty of passers-by, have formed the habit of strapping their walking shoes to their backs after the fashion of Eskimo mothers with their infants. This gives a peculiar bulge to the silhouettes seen against the shining whiteness of snowy lawns at night.

* * *

Jack-in-the-Box—An unfortunate feature of the continuous performance system in movie theaters is the constant necessity of gathering up overcoats and hats and rising awkwardly to the feet while other patrons squeeze by and those sitting behind crane their necks to see the screen. Hitherto we have always taken an end seat, rather than disturb a long row of people in an effort to reach a vacant place in the middle. The only trouble is that we have to rise as each one of these earlier arrivals decides to leave—and again as each vacant seat is reoccupied. Last night, in a half-filled house, we kept a count of our genuflections. They numbered 10. We are now determined to plow through valiantly to a center seat whenever one is vacant. It is a question either of causing some 10 people to stand up once when we enter and once more when we leave, or of rising perhaps 20 times ourselves as these 10 seats are vacated and filled—and we really prefer to take our exercise in the open air.

* * *

Who Reads Billboards? This question was answered by Dr. Miller McClintock of Harvard, who, as director of research in traffic and trade for the American Association of Advertising Agencies, spoke to the Advertising Club on Tuesday. It appears that by reference to Dr. McClintock's exhaustive surveys it is possible to know exactly how many people pass a billboard in any given position, how fast they pass it, how many of them see it, and, finally, how many of them are in a frame of mind in which they are receptive to its message.

We might mention one billboard which has been a vivid memory for several years. It stood above that remarkably odorous dump which welcomes visitors to Lynn as they drive in from the direction of Revere. It paid high tribute to a famous brand of hash. That is what we should class as "choice position" and also "significant location!" D. M.

Funds Sought for Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Dec. 13—The borough president of Queens, Mr. George U. Harvey, has forwarded to Mr. Eugene L. Vidal, director of aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, a request for federal funds to develop the Holmes Airport in Jackson Heights as a municipal airport.

The most unusual FRUIT CAKE in Philadelphia.

Appropriately packaged for the holidays

KUGLER'S
Retail Shop
15th Street above Chestnut
PHILADELPHIA

Ask JANE LOGAN, Abbotts Ice Cream Hostess, for party suggestions—decorations, games, refreshments.

Abbotts de luxe ICE CREAM
Abbotts Dairies, Inc. Philadelphia
Allentown, Newark, Elkton, South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points.

Industry's Trend On Up-and-Up In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 13—That the trend of industry in this State is on the up-and-up was revealed here recently when statistics compiled by the New Hampshire Foundation showed 36 new industries which have located in New Hampshire within the year.

Twenty-two of these industries are turning their wheels with increasing rapidity and with such success that they have required permanent housing in towns of less than 5000 inhabitants.

The New Hampshire Foundation with the aid of the New Hampshire Development Commission held regional meetings in the early part of the year for the purpose of interesting outside industries to move their plants to this State.

These new industries, it is estimated, will employ more than 3400 workers, providing support on an average family basis for approximately 12,000 people.

Practically one-half of these new industries are manufacturing "consumers' goods," for direct sale to the consumer, the other half will make wood products, sporting goods and metal accessories.

Last month industrial employment was only off 10 per cent. The turnover in bank deposits increased, automobile registrations exceeded those for 1932 and larger receipts are reported from the state gasoline tax, which tends to prove that these new industries have contributed largely to steadying the State's economic status.

Sororities Abolished By Swarthmore 'Coeds'

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13 (AP)—Swarthmore College "coeds" voted last night, 168 to 109, for abolition of their sororities.

The action was the climax of a controversy which began in 1900. Twice previously students sought to abolish them because they excluded nonmember students from many college activities, but complications developed. Chapters of seven national organizations will be disbanded as a result of the vote.

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.

45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

Spanish Monarchists Support Government

MADRID, Dec. 13 (AP)—Senator Antonio Goicoechea, former Minister of the Interior under the deposed King Alfonso, offered the confidence of the Alfonso Monarchists "for the maintenance of order and preservation of the country" to the Spanish Parliament yesterday.

Springer's Restaurant
Under Reading Terminal
12TH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA

Open Daily and Sunday
Special 45c Luncheon
Sea Food Specialties

William B. Margerum, INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Burn That BETTER
Pennsylvania Hard Coal
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
Germantown and Stenton Aves.
PHILADELPHIA
5036 Warrington Ave.

Today Is—
FURSDAY
Any
MUFF SCARF CAPE COAT
in
Furs of the Better Grade
makes a very worthwhile GIFT . . .
fine cloth coats
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DEWEES
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PHILADELPHIA

SPECIAL!
Knitted Dresses
$3.95

Three tricky styles in wool and rabbit-hair . . . buttons and bows, pique plastrons, bright embroidery. Rust, brown, green, blue, eel. Sizes 14-20.

FIRST FLOOR—SPORTS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

MARKET AND FILBERT STREETS AT EIGHTH, PHILADELPHIA

Now Luxury Tumbles in Price!

Only 200 Comfortables White Down Filled

They'd be good value at half again as much! Try to find them for anything under that figure, except in this Sale. 72x84 inches, with every detail beautifully finished. Of strong fine celanese and all-white down filled. These are bulky, but very light—what a luxury they are! Rose, blue, green or gold. Or in combinations: rose with blue, green with peach, rose with green, green with gold, blue with gold. These comfortables will be gone soon—choose one now, for home, another for a princely gift.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Sixth Floor

Lindberghs Delay Homeward Flight; Rest in Trinidad

Next Hop Will Take Them Via Puerto Rico to Miami—Home

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 13 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are expected to continue on their return flight to the United States tomorrow.

They rested here today after an 1100-mile flight yesterday from Manaos, Brazil.

"I'm not a bit tired," said Mrs. Lindbergh, but she confessed a yearning for home, and friends said the couple were determined that nothing should keep them from spending Christmas with their little son, Jon Morrow Lindbergh.

The Colonel was still smiling but appeared to be somewhat tired.

The Lindberghs are expected to fly their seaplane up the West Indies across Puerto Rico to Miami. They may make a stop in Puero Rico. The airline distance from Port of Spain to San Juan, Puerto Rico, is 753 miles and from San Juan to Miami is 1180 miles, a total of 1933 miles between them and the mainland of the United States, which they have not seen since last July.

Rain bathed their big, red seaplane as the Colonel set it down to the cheers of thousands yesterday after an 1100-mile hop in nine hours 39 minutes from Manaos, Brazil.

With Mrs. Lindbergh at the wireless, they were in almost constant touch with stations on land throughout their flight of many hazards over jungles, mountains, swamp and the isolated Llanos of Venezuela.

Up the Trinidad coast visibility was poor, but weather conditions improved as they progressed and only a fine rain slanted against the serene waters of the harbor as they swept to an easy landing. They spent the night at the home of the Governor, Sir Claud Hollis.

Ocean liners and native canoes, riverside villages and tangled jungle, once-great native rubber sources and present pioneer efforts to cultivate the valuable gum, were some of the contrasts seen by Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh on their 900-mile trip up the Amazon from Belem Do Para to Manaos this week.

It was a rugged territory over which the Lindberghs flew, though their chances of landing would have been good at any place along the river. Had they veered off their trail and come down on one of the small bodies of water their troubles in getting away again would indeed have been an adventure.

Yet, the popularly imagined picture of Brazilian forests would have been missing. The land of dark swampy glades, giant snakes, dank tropical growth and noisome streams infested with alligators would have been absent—as absent as the woolly West that Americans are sometimes supposed to travel through on the way toward their own Pacific coast. Nature is in the raw in Brazil, of course, but only in certain sections. The Japanese proved this when they established colonies some few hundred miles south from where the Lindberghs flew.

It was a brown-colored Amazon, sometimes six miles wide, that made its way toward the Atlantic. And the Lindberghs, as they gazed from their plane, saw small steamboats charted on a course to Iquitos, Peru, some 3000 miles up the river, and they saw ocean liners from European ports. And if they peered closely they glimpsed abode houses roofed with clay, and small shacks covered with palm leaves.

They saw tall palm trees, with tops like an open umbrella, and there were villages fronting broad cleared spaces sloping down to the water, and, if the villages were of considerable size, there were ox carts and here and there a building that might have been a monastery years ago. And perhaps, on the river there was a cuberta, a scaling canoe of the most uncomfortable sort. Then, at the narrowest part of the Amazon was Obidos, the cleanest and most attractive town en route. Two hours later, the journey was ended. Manaos was below.

November Cotton Consumption

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates consumption of cotton by domestic mills in November at 485,000 bales. This compares with the Census Bureau figure of 504,000 bales for October and 502,000 for November, 1932.

Doutrichs

ALWAYS RELIABLE

The Real Christmas Store for Men's and Boys' Gifts

320 Market Street
HARRISBURG, PA.

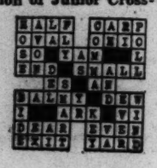
H. W. & B. Schlosser Store

30 North Third Street
HARRISBURG, PA.

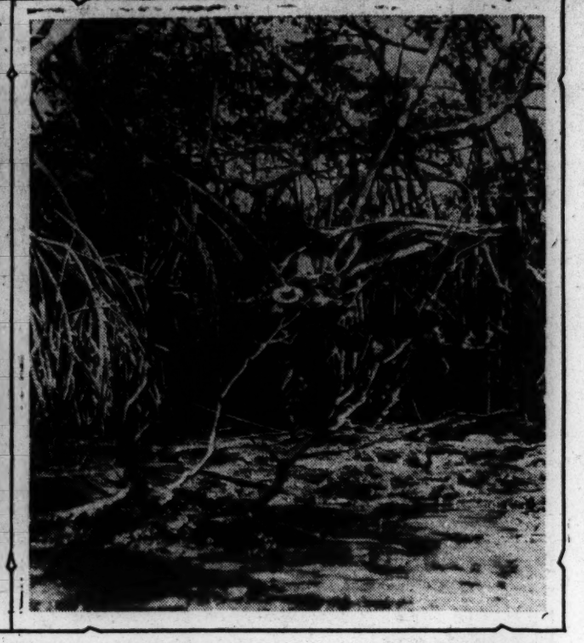
Offers a Beautiful Selection of

Christmas Gifts

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



The Colonel and Anne Look Over the Side



Upper Left—A. H. Fisher from Ewing Galloway. All other photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scenes Along the Amazon

Upper Left—The Municipal Market in Para, Brazil. Upper Right—Parrots Squeal and Squawk In the Tops of the Palms. Lower Left—Native Settlement on the Edge of the Amazon Jungle. Lower Right—Here Is a Jungle Pool Seething With Alligators.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Learning the New Alphabet

President Roosevelt's government of abbreviations has not as yet materially simplified the local reporter's task. He must still write "State Emergency Finance Board" instead of SEFB and he must write "Chief Executive" instead of CE. The P's and Q's of the Government's alphabetical régime have caught hold in Massachusetts at least to the extent of permitting use of the CWA and the NRA and the State has itself ventured along the path of letters to the degree of calling its Alcoholic Beverages Commission, the ABC.

The real triumph will have been attained, however, when all reporting will be in code, so that the letters: GED will be immediately decipherable as "Governor Ely's Dog."

* * *

Lots of Sparks

So many persons are grinding axes in all this hubbub over the prison system that the truth is often hidden under the shower of sparks. False charges are hurled back and forth. Mere petty larceny in the prisons has been dressed up in high-sounding terms as an "indictment against the whole degenerating system of pseudo-modern penology."

It is nothing of the kind. It is merely evidence, common enough in these days of crime commissions and mayoralty elections, which indicates lackadaisical bookkeeping supervision, plus the city-old custom of political tribute.

* * *

And yet look at the headlines. A prison theft of a few hundred dollars is splashed all over a front page, in headlines so large that they could be hailed into court for assault and battery while down in a lower column with a very modest head, comes the story of a $7000 larceny in the tax collecting department. They are both the same in character, and yet the smaller theft is news while the larger is not.

The fact is that certain old-line prison interests have got it in for Governor Ely and the new penology. They are the strict and ruthless disciplinarians of an older epoch, for the most part. And they have been displaced, and their blind tactics along with them, by an enlightened group who are trying to substitute reformation for endless punishment.

* * *

Norfolk a Model

Norfolk prison is a model which has challenged the social intelligence of the entire nation. It has been visited by experts from far and wide. No one caims that its reforms and innovations are yet out of the laboratory stage. But when one compares its discipline with the older idea of crushing punishment, it would be a strange disposition that would want to turn the pages back.

The last word will not be written by the scare headlines of a moment. Human kindness is only just coming out of the shambles, as an instrument of society-building. However much the reactionaries may kick against the pricks, and however the politicians may try to turn reform into Rugby, there is too much cumulative enlightenment in society these days, to allow the pages to be turned back.

* * *

What's To Be Done?

There comes to mind an experience of that paragon of the reporter's dreams, Lincoln Steffens. He went west when the McNamara brothers were on trial before the entire nation for a labor-instigated bombing.

His question was not: are they guilty? He surmised that they were, and found out as much from the McNamaras themselves. No, instead he asked what crime society had committed against these youths and their kind, that they should be driven to such unnatural lengths of revenge.

This, essentially, is the question which enlightened penologists have been asking themselves. Their answer is not very "sweet in the belly," as the Bible would have it. And so they are trying to act accordingly.

Connecticut Prisoners Like Drama, Law Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13—Books on psychology, drama, and law, with dictionaries running a close second, are the volumes most in demand now by prisoners, according to the Parnassus On Wheels Library Society which supplies books to jail libraries throughout the state. The organization is now formulating plans for the establishment of jail forums where topics of current interest will be discussed. Such a forum has already been started in the New Haven jail and has proven of such value that several members of the Yale faculty have offered their assistance.

The Yale Law Library and Sterling Library, the Hartford State Library, various church organizations and individuals have contributed books to Parnassus On Wheels which visits the jail libraries once in six weeks to leave new books and take books already read to other libraries. Requests for Coleridge and translations of Greek lyrics are two of the unusual requests made by prisoners, the society states. Books in Polish, Italian, Portuguese and German are supplied by Parnassus On Wheels.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

United States

Alabama

Decatur: Princess Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 17.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Dec. 18.

Buffalo (First Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

Flushing: Church Edifice, Sanford Avenue near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 22.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, Greenwich Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 21.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

North Carolina

Roanoke Rapids (auspices Society, Weldon): Imperial Theater, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Pennsylvania

McKeesport: Liberty Theater, 512 Fifth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 17.

Philadelphia (Third Church): Carman Theater, Germantown Avenue above Allegheny Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17. Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue and Cathedral Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 18.

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., Dec. 22.

Dedham: Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

New Jersey

Maplewood: Maplewood Theater, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

New York

Bronxville: The Bronxville Theater, Kraft Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8:15 p. m.,

B. U. Students Quit Jobs Rather Than Serve Liquor

The dilemma of working in restaurants where they would be forced at times to act as bartenders or quit their jobs, has been solved by 20 undergraduates in the Boston University School of Theology with a general walkout. Others are waiting to find out the intentions of their employers regarding the sale of liquor before taking similar action. At a time when jobs and money are both scarce this action is seen as purely a matter of principle.

A meeting held last night by the students decided that each man should be allowed to follow the dictates of his own conscience. The feeling of the college authorities was stated as, "No student in Boston University School of Theology can, with the approval of the president and dean, serve alcoholic liquors."

Men's Quality Haberdashery

At Moderate Prices

We specialize in large sizes

Also Ladies' Umbrellas, Purses and Handkerchiefs

KUEHNEISEN'S

"The Store of Satisfaction"

1410 Carson St., S.S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open evenings, December 18-23

Benj. Kalchthaler, Jr.

TENOR

FRANTZ PROSCHOWSKY, author of *"The Way to Sing,"* says of Mr. Kalchthaler:

"His understanding of the Human voice is very keen, and I take pleasure in recommending him to those seeking understanding of nature's simple way of singing."

VOCAL STUDIOS: 1820 WIGHTMAN ST. 400 REYMER BLDG.

For Information Call Hazel 5294
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE PERFECT WAY IS THE BETTER WAY

Send Children's things to us regularly for no home methods can compare with the thorough yet ever so gentle care our modern processes give these articles.

Perfect Laundries

CHurchill 3900
128 North Lexington Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Perfect Way Is the Better Way"

North Side Laundry

offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.

Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.

FAIRFAX 3810

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Boys' Place at Toy Windows Usurped by Crowd of Dads

Periscope for Youngsters at Los Angeles Proposed as Solution of Holiday Puzzle Which Would Keep Everybody Happy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The absence of a "white" Christmas always brings its problems to California, but this year there is another puzzle.

Department store windows have always been relied upon to reach small boys and girls with the annual gift message. In the past, such a policy has appeared satisfactory. It hasn't worked out so well this year.

So many adults crowd about the big shop displays that the youngster is just out of the running. Unless he can find a way through the phalanx that surrounds the windows, he might as well stay home.

Oldsters who notice a lad searching eagerly for a "hole in the fence" usually move aside to let him get close up in front. With a knowing wink, they help him forward, and then close the ranks again for another look at the mechanical toys. Smaller boys often fare best. Strong arms hoist them up to gaze out from the vantage point of a sturdy shoulder.

Department store executives admit that they have been frankly puzzled about the situation. Moreover, they are surprised at the interest which adults show in children's playthings. It is a curiosity so great that immense windows have been protected with special guard rails to keep back the crush of the crowd.

After all, it should be good business to have parents interested in toys. Don't they—usually—make the purchase? Who can say that when little Johnnie receives a new contrivance for Christmas, Dad hasn't an interest in the gadget too? The department manager thought that it might be well to defer action.

From the small boy's point of view, nothing has been done, nor has any leader come forward from the juvenile ranks to demand their rights of watching toy displays. Only one suggestion appears to have been made. That came from a local wit, who proposed that periscopes be placed along the outer edge of the sidewalk. Such equipment would afford children an opportunity of looking over their elders' heads.

'Big Stick' Swings In Pittsburgh NRA Dispute Over Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13—Mr. John S. Fisher, president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and one-time Governor of Pennsylvania, has resigned as chairman of the local National Recovery Administration committee at the request of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator.

Mr. Fisher's resignation was sent to General Johnson Monday, four days after he had received a terse message from the NRA chief, who referred to newspaper reports of a speech in which Mr. Fisher assailed certain features of NRA. The one-time governor emphasized in his letter of resignation that he was in full accord with "the ideas, ideals and purposes" of the NRA, but not with all of its "processes."

General Johnson's letter stated: "From your recent published utterances, it is quite evident you are entirely out of sympathy with the ideas, ideals, and purposes, and processes of the NRA. Under the circumstances, I think you will agree with me that you resign your position as chairman of the Pittsburgh NRA committee to which you were appointed."

Mr. Fisher reminded General Johnson he was not appointed by the Federal Government, but by the Chamber of Commerce, which he heads. He also recalled the chamber had provided office space for the NRA committee.

San Francisco Stores Build Children's Balcony

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — In this city the problem of getting youngsters as well as their elders within range of attractive shop-window displays of Christmas toys has been solved by several merchants. They have built a slightly raised platform before the window showing animated scenes from Three Little Pigs and the Big Bad Wolf, or the Mickey Mouse Band, and separated these platforms from the rest of the sidewalk by a low railing. Children only are permitted on the platforms next the windows, while older and taller persons easily view the displays over juvenile heads. Loudspeakers carry the words and music of the toy acts to the entire window-shopping crowd.

SCHMIDT'S

SINCE 1880

A Real Shoe Store Fully Stocked With

Quality Shoes

X-Ray Fitted

FOR THE FAMILY

PITTSBURGH, PA.
627 SMITHFIELD STREET

Also Sunny Dormont

For Good Groceries

It's . . .

BUTLER'S

There's a Store Near You

PITTSBURGH

BOGGS & BUHL

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Message to Those Who KNOW and APPRECIATE Lovely Things

Our Gift Selections of

CHINA-GLASS-LAMPS

Rival the Smartest New York Shops

Here at Boggs & Buhl, on the third floor, we have a department that specializes in gifts that are NOT in that hum-drum, every-day run of the mine class that so many people hurriedly grab for each other in the holiday scramble.

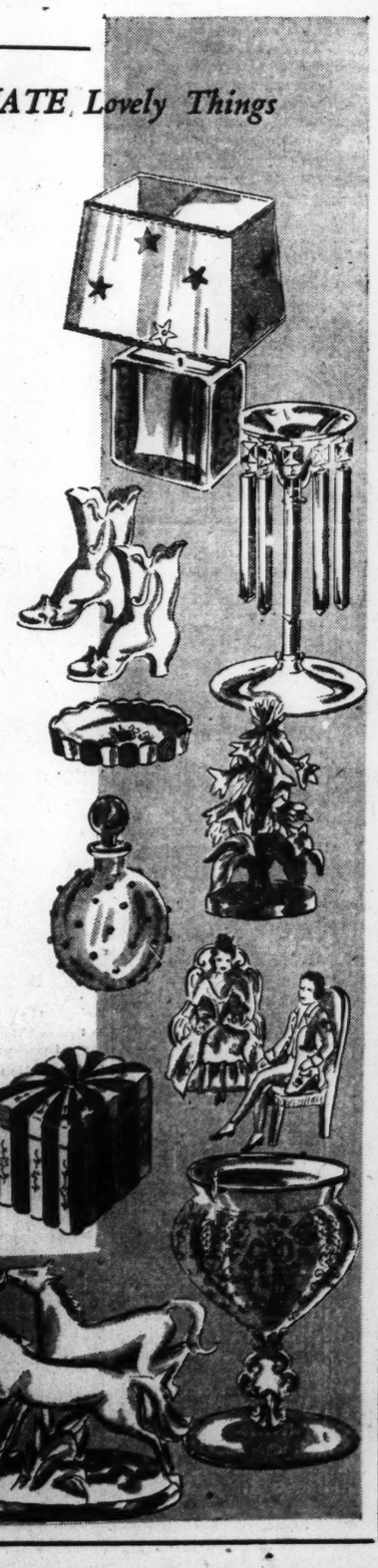
Here is a department that specializes in smartness at any price! If you want to spend 50c or $50 . . . if you want a gift for a fussy man or your Aunt Agatha . . . for a small baby or a very clever hostess, you can find your gift, in perfect good taste, in this department.

Desk Pieces
Unusual Pottery
Lamps
Shades
Table Decorations
Crystal Pieces
Imported Pottery
Colored Glass
Dinnerware
Beverage Novelties
Imported China
Imported Marbles
Dresden
Wedgwood
Rock Crystal

Don't expect to spend a mere ten minutes in this department. Give yourself at least one hour. It will be none too much time to see and examine the hundreds of gift suggestions being shown.

The illustrations here are not one-one-hundredth part of the lovely merchandise on display. And, as we said above, price alone does not make smartness in this department. Selections at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 are as well chosen as the higher priced things.

—Boggs & Buhl, Third Floor—



Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Decorating the Table

With Directions for Making Gay Trimmings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OVER what highroads—by means of what thoughts and services—shall we enter into the preciousness of Christmas? The paths which penetrate to its very heart are those which have never been paved, but instead are softly carpeted with the tender blossoms of love, sentiment and kindly mirth.

And how shall we find these paths? Why, at the lilt of a carol, at the whiff of balsam, when a church bell cleaves the silence of a starry night swaddled in snow, when we think of jagged stockings hung by the chimney, and fluttering children on tiptoe.

Only at this season can yards of tinsel, lights in evergreen boughs, the cadences of poems and carols, and reunions with such unforgettable characters as Scrooge and Tiny Tim, capture in us a spirit of play warmed with a renewed desire to express our love for all mankind.

And so it is that at this season, paper snowballs and snow men, sparkling ribbons, tinsel-frosted cotton, and little silver stars, are not just what they are made of, but are, in fact, mere symbols of the harmonies which they arouse in our hearts. They are thoughts, fragrances, melodies, remembrances, devotions which speak to us along our paths to Christmas joy.

And now let us get out our scissors, paste, wire, crêpe and our love of whimsey and fun, and use them all to fashion the trimmings of the board on which the feast will be laid.

A Snowball That Will Not Melt

The snowball centerpiece illustrated at the left of the group of pictures, is quite large enough to hold small gifts for the family, or favors for the guests at the holiday party. Moreover, it will add greatly to the beauty of the table. Tie each gift or favor package, to be placed within it, with red baby ribbon, extending the ends to each plate, so that every guest can pull out a packet at the proper time.

The snowball is easy to make. Use a wire frame for a foundation. You can buy a globe-shaped wire frame ready-made, or you can make it yourself of No. 15 wires. To do this, cut two circular pieces of cardboard 7 inches in diameter; two rings of No. 15 wire, 14 inches in diameter; and one ring, 7 inches in diameter. (For each ring allow a piece of wire 3 1-7 times the length of the diameter, plus one inch for overlapping.) Arrange four full-length pieces of No. 15 wire on the cardboard circle in spider-web fashion, and fasten it in place with gummed-cloth tape. Bend the wires up in a curved shape, and fasten them with spool wire to a 14-inch ring 3½ inches above the base. Fasten the second 14-inch ring 4½ inches above the other. Bend the upright wires, and add the seven-inch ring 3½ inches above the second ring. Cut the extending wires and bend them around the top ring. Now cover the frame with crêpe paper stretched fully and pasted in sections to the wire frame. Then cover this with crushed crêpe paper. First stretch this paper and then lay it on a smooth surface, and pinch it together a few inches at a time.

If the snowball is to be filled with gifts, make a removable top of the other circle of cardboard, covering it with crushed crêpe paper, and perhaps lining it with red crêpe paper. With gay ribbon tie sprays of holly to the top of the cover.

Little snowballs may be made for favors; these to not require wires. Just make a ball out of cotton or of paper, and cover it with crushed white crêpe paper. Decorate it with a small spray of holly. A place card may be fastened to the small ball if desired.

A Genial Snow Man

Buy two wire frames for the foundation of the snow man, illustrated, a large one for the body and a smaller one for the head. Or make them according to the directions given for making the snowball, except that only one cardboard circle is needed for each. If the snow man is to contain the Christmas gifts, set the smaller frame on the large one with the open tops together, and fasten the two frames along one section, wrapping the spool wire loosely enough to serve as a hinge.

Make the buttons and the nose by stretching a piece of crêpe paper and then crushing it into a ball of the required size. Flatten this on one side against a flat surface, and cover it smoothly with a piece of stretched crêpe. Paste it in place, flat side down. Use black crêpe for the mouth, and—adding a touch of white to represent the pupils—also for the eyes. Use red crêpe for the nose and buttons, and for the cap, tie, and tassel.

Baskets for Christmas Goodies

The four baskets shown here are appropriate containers for goodies which may be chosen as gifts, or for display. They are four inches deep, and all are lined in the same way, except that the color of the crêpe is varied. Originally these held grapes or tomatoes.

Cut two pieces of cardboard to fit the bottom of each basket, inside and out. Cover one side of each piece with crêpe paper, allowing enough for turning over and pasting to the other side later. Take the cardboard for the inside, and along the edge of the covered side stitch a strip of crêpe 5 inches wide, allowing 2 inches of fullness at the corners. Turn the edges back to the uncovered side, and paste them down. Apply paste to the bottom of the basket, inside, and lay the cardboard in place, with the uncovered side down and the crêpe strip lining the sides of the basket. Turn the crêpe smoothly over the top edge of the basket and paste it to the outside.

To decorate the outside of the cooky basket, which is lined with primrose, cut a strip of apricot crêpe 4 inches wide and long enough to fit around the outside of the basket. Cut across the grain, through the entire fold of crêpe, two strips of primrose crêpe and two of apricot, each 1 inch wide. Flute along one edge, and gather on a sewing machine along the unfluted edge. Stitch these ruffles to the 4-inch strip of crêpe, alternating the colors, and arranging them so that the joining does not come at a corner of the basket, and the stitching does not show. The cardboard for the outside of the basket has been covered with apricot crêpe on one side. To this side stitch the 4-inch strip, turn the edges back, and paste to the uncovered side. Now paste this side to the bottom of the basket, and paste the ruffled crêpe to the sides. Wind the handle with an apricot strip 1 inch wide, and tie a bow with a strip of apricot crêpe 3 inches wide, fluted along both edges.

Attractive Colors

Use sand-colored crêpe for the inside and outside of the basket of walnuts. Wrap a fluted strip of vermilion crêpe 1 inch wide around the top of the basket on the outside, and paste it in place. For the three bands, use rust at the top, then vermilion, then amber, folded in two, stitched to the sand crêpe, and turned back to hide the stitching. Braid a ½-inch strip of each of these colors and wrap the braid around the handle. Use vermilion for the bows placed at each side.

For the basket of candies, use white crêpe for the inside and outside. When stitching the white crêpe to the cardboard for the outside of the basket, place a red ruffle 2 inches wide between it and the cardboard. When the white crêpe is turned up over the sides of the basket and tied in place with a strip of red, the red ruffle extends beyond the bottom of the basket, as shown. Wrap the handle with white crêpe.

The method of decorating the basket of jellies differs a little. Cut a strip of white crêpe, across the grain, 8 inches wide. To this stitch diagonally ½-inch-wide strips of red crêpe. Flute the edges of five strips, leave the next five plain, and so on. Stitch the white crêpe, thus decorated, to the cardboard for the inside of the basket. (Both pieces of cardboard are covered with red.) Bring the red-striped white crêpe paper from the inside of the basket over the sides, and paste it to the bottom of the basket on the outside. Paste the outside cardboard in place. Wrap the handle with red crêpe, and make a tassel of red and white to finish one side.

The Family's Own Christmas Party

The lower picture in the group shows a Christmas dinner table that will delight every member of the family. It is quite simple, yet color and gayety are added by means of the place mats and nut cups of crêpe paper in red and white.

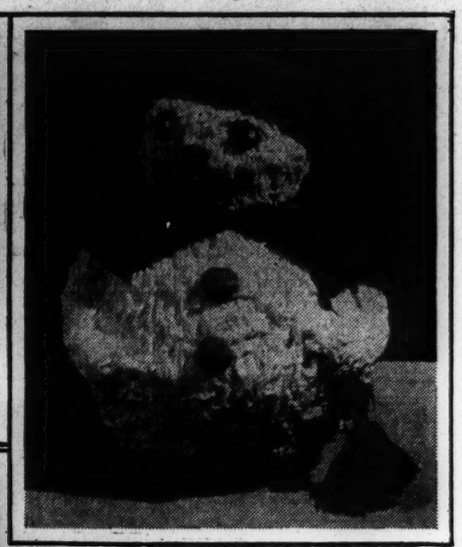
The gifts themselves form the centerpiece for the table. They are all done up in various colors of crêpe paper with seals, stars and ribbons—and what a pretty sight they make! The packages are doubly attractive because combination of colors have been used in doing them up—red on gold crêpe, silver stars and ribbon on American Beauty crêpe, light and dark blue, red on white.

The container for the gifts can be made in a few minutes. In red and white crêpe paper, this covered box carries out the simple design of the place mats and nut cups and the whole is a harmonious, colorful setting with a rather formal air.

For the centerpiece: Get a box large enough to contain all the gifts. (The top is not needed.) Cover the box, cut four pieces of crêpe three pasted neatly in place. For the white triangles that stand up around the box, cut four pieces of crêpe three times as long as the height the triangles are to be, and one and one-half inches less in width than the longest side of the box. Allow one-third of the length for pasting under the box, and make the triangle by folding the remainder of the crêpe in two and then turning back the top corners until they meet in the center and form the base of the triangle. Paste in place, placing the triangles on the short sides first.

For the place mats: For each mat, cut one white and one red piece of crêpe 11 by 16 inches. In the white piece, the grain of the paper runs the short way; in the red, it runs the long way. Draw diagonal lines across the red crêpe, and cut along these lines. Lay the two triangles with the 11-inch base in place on the white crêpe, and stitch in place along the diagonal lines only. (Crêpe paper is strong and durable, and may be stitched on the sewing machine as easily as fabric.) Flute all the outside edges of the mat.

For the nut cups: Cover small oblong boxes with red crêpe paper. Cut a strip of white crêpe paper long enough to extend around all the outside edges of the box, with three-fourths inch extra for pasting. Cut the crêpe with the grain if you wish the points to stand up stiff across the grain if you want them to curl a bit. Place the strip around the sides of the box so that the ends overlap at one corner, and paste there only. Cut out points, allowing the upper red corners of the box to show.



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'May I Present . . .?'

Etiquette in Daily Living—5

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thought of introductions is sometimes alarming to shy people. On the contrary, meeting a stranger should be a delightful occasion. One writer says that he never meets a stranger but that he thinks that they may become friends sometime. This attitude of mind will help to meet self-consciousness. Another reason that introductions may seem difficult and complicated is that books on etiquette often treat the subject in such detail (explaining, for instance, the proper procedure when one meets a king or queen) that plain Jane Smith who in all probability will never rub up against royalty is overwhelmed and bewildered. The introduction, however, in everyday life is really very simple and follows certain definitely prescribed rules.

Some Little Introduction Props

The name of the more important person is mentioned first.

A young person is presented to an older person.

A man is presented to a woman.

An unmarried woman is presented to a married woman unless the married woman is much the younger or unless the unmarried woman is of much greater importance. When age, sex and standing is equal either name may be pronounced first.

Correct formal introductions:

Mrs. Smith, may I present Mr. Jones.
Mr. Grandman, may I present Mr. Veriyoung.
Miss Veriyoung, may I present Mr. Grandman.
Mrs. Newlywed, may I present Miss Clark.
Miss Wellknown, may I present Mrs. Newlywed.

A less formal introduction would use the word "introduce" instead of "present." If one desires still more informality he may simply mention the two names:

Miss Wellknown (rising inflection)—Miss Clark (downward inflection.)

It is never correct to repeat the names: Mr. Brown—Mr. Smith; Mr. Smith—Mr. Brown. In introducing members of one's family it is better not to use a title. They should be introduced as husband, brother, sister, son, daughter, etc. A few expressions are taboo in introductions: "Mr. Brown, shake hands with Mr. Smith"; "May I make you acquainted"; "Meet the wife," or worse still, "Meet the missis."

The correct acknowledgment among Americans is, "How do you do." The name may or may not be added. But if one doesn't understand the name he should wait until later and ascertain it from a third person. It embarrasses many people to have to give their names. "Pleased to meet you," is another expression which has a black eye, socially. A woman rises when she is presented to an older woman or when an older woman makes the introduction. She does not rise when a man is presented to her unless she is hostess. Then she rises and extends her hand. Authorities differ as to whether she should rise when another woman of equal age and standing is introduced to her. A man, of course, is always on his feet when ladies are standing.

In introducing a stranger informally to a group the simplest way is the best. The hostess mentions the name of the stranger first and then the names of the others in the order in which they are placed.

Starting the Ball Rolling

It is kind for the introducer to start two strangers off on some common ground. "Mr. Blank has just returned from England. I believe you spent a summer there, Miss Globetrotter?"

It is, however, very bad taste crudely to thrust unsuspecting Miss Smartly into the limelight by saying gushingly: "Eloise, darling, Miss Smartly is the one who has just received a prize for her Essay on Toads!"

Eloise often responds by looking overawed at the news and exclaiming with round-eyed delight, "Is that so!"

This is embarrassing to the point of cruelty to Miss Smartly if she happens to be shy and sensitive but it is a mistake commonly made by the best-intentioned people.

Children, Too

Children should early be taught the niceties of introductions. A writer tells of a mother who was entertaining several friends for afternoon tea. Junior (aged 11) passed the door.

"Come in, Junior," said his mother pleasantly.

Then slipping her arm chummily through his she presented him with ease to the various members of the group. Junior was getting a lesson in drawing-room etiquette although he didn't know it.

Often little children love formality and in any case should be treated with dignity by grown-ups. When little Mary is presented to mother's friend, Mrs. Neighborlie the latter will say, "How do you do, Mary," and then make some pleasant remark about something that will interest Mary. But she will not insult the little girl by making personal remarks about her such as: "Her nose is just like her father's!" Nor will she ask personal questions any more than if Mary were grown up, nor will she rumple her curls or tweak her ear. If Mary is shy and self-conscious and won't say: "How do you do, Mrs. Neighborlie," as she ought to do, her mother will not make an issue out of it. But she will continue to provide occasions for introductions for her little daughter, always if possible with some pleasant item attached to it until Mary learns to be at ease. When Mary grows up, she will present her own friends first to her mother and then to her father.

Expressions That Oil the Wheels

"Please" and "Thank you" are words that should come readily to the lips. They are the spontaneous outpouring of a heart filled with gratitude and appreciation.

In a crowded elevator one says quietly, "May I get through, please," instead of a belligerently flung, "Out!"

In cases where one has committed a slight offense, "I beg your pardon," is correct, not the aggressive, "Pardon!" The little word, "Sorry," is sometimes heard on such occasions and when said with just the right inflections seems to be meeting a need although it is not generally recognized by American authorities. One hears it a great deal in England. No form of apology, however, excuses one from making mistakes he can avoid. Crowding between two persons in conversations, elbowing one's way through a crowd, grabbing the last seat, is no more courteous because it has an apology attached to it. A sincere apology, however, either for a small or great offense must always be accepted and the former relationships (at least to outward appearances) restored.

[This series of 25 articles is appearing on Wednesdays.]

Here and There

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you any ideas relating to the teaching of the subject of International Relations in institutions of higher learning? If so you may be interested in writing an essay on the subject in the essay contest being sponsored by the Committee on Education in Institutions of Higher Learning of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The essay is to treat of the manner in which the subject of International Relations is dealt with in courses in that subject specifically, or as incorporated in the study of history, political science, civics, or other studies. Data for the essay must be secured by personal interviews with, or correspondence with, the person or persons giving the courses or with the ranking officer in the institution. Methods must be described with reference to the purpose or final aim of the course, the attitude of mind developed in the student through the study, and any other data which may be significant.

The name of the institution must be given and it must be signified whether it is college, junior college, university, normal school, or teacher's college.

The essays must be received by Mrs. M. Casewell Heine, 29 Clinton Avenue, Maplewood, N. J., on or before April 1, 1934. Mrs. Heine is chairman of this project and further information regarding it may be procured by addressing her.

The New England Hotel Women's Relief Association has just published a cook book which will be of interest to many women. Most of the recipes contained in the book were furnished by hotel chefs who have become famous for some particular dish. In many cases the secrets of flavor and blending which have seemed to be the sole property of hotel cooks have been divulged, and they are given so simply and carefully that those of us who are "mere home cooks" may surprise our families with "Italian Spaghetti Sauce" as done by the chef of the Rangeley Lake Hotel, or Harvard Club Bisque according to the chef of the Harvard Club.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt contributed two signed recipes which are favorites at the White House.

For further information concerning this unique cook book address Mrs. George H. Clark, Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass.

At this holiday season remember that there are many children living on isolated farms who will be delighted to receive some children's books or other good reading matter which your family has enjoyed and perhaps outgrown. It is not necessary for you to know their names or addresses, just get in touch with some rural letter carrier and he will be most happy to add your contribution to his load, as he travels, daily, over these back country roads.

A recent letter from Mrs. Martha J McDevitt, editor of the Auxiliary News of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, says: "May I briefly explain that our ladies have, as one of their objectives, an educational plan. They collect all of the good reading material that they can from their own homes and the homes of their neighbors and redistribute it to children along their husbands' routes. In most cases these children would otherwise have no reading matter of any kind. They distribute only the very best magazines and books, and in this manner attempt to improve the children's minds to the point where they have a better outlook on life. We feel that it is much easier to build the child's mind toward the really good things in life than to have to try to revise it later through prison terms or other drastic measures."

For Mushroom Flavor

Boston

Dear Editor:

Now that fresh mushrooms are so plentiful and so moderate in price, at least in Boston markets, I thought some of our readers would be serving the great American favorite — "beef steak with mushrooms" more frequently, and would like to hear of a "simplified method" of preparation. Wash the mushrooms (no need to peel them) and place in bottom of hot broiler. Put steak on the rack and broil. After the steak has been removed to the hot platter, add butter and seasonings to mushrooms and "pan gravy" and pour over top of steak. Canned mushrooms may be used in the same way.

Those who like a little flavor of mushroom in many dishes, will find the dried mushrooms very convenient—a little soaking and they are ready to use. (Mrs.) E. M. T.

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The Home Forum

The Gentle Guests

IT IS one of the sights that a visitor to Dublin, during the winter months, can never forget—the sunset foregathering of the pied wagtails in the small tree in one of the busiest streets of that old city. It is a sight that is almost incredible.

At the best of times Ireland is an uneasy place where, on the subject of political views, divisions are wide and deep; yet, when October comes, differences are forgotten for a little while by those who watch the little plane tree in the side street that has suffered much in the past. "Will the wagtails come again this year?" they ask each other.

Four years ago, the wonderful visitation first took place. The wagtails arrived in the autumn dusk and chose as their roost the branches of a tree whose farthest leaves are brushed by the sides of passing electric trams—two trams in every minute of time.

Just at first no one noticed the birds, for the leaves still clung to the twigs among which they rested and the tiny creatures seemed, in the glare of city lights, only like other leaves. Later, when the foliage was gone, the miracle was seen by one who follows the advice of an Irish poet—looking down in the field where daisies grow, but looking high in a city street where only the sky is beautiful. "I saw," he said afterward, "what I thought was a tree covered with silver leaves." And, because the time for foliage was past, he looked more closely and saw the birds!

Every evening, just after sunset, they came throughout the winter months of 1929, while a few people hugged the secret of their coming to their hearts and scarcely dared to hope that no small boy would interfere. A hundred roosting wagtails were counted in the trees before, for some reason that has not been explained, the tryst was abandoned and the birds went elsewhere. It was only what the disappointed watchers had expected: what wild feathered thing would care to stay in such an uncongenial resting place? Yet, when autumn came again, people gathered there to watch for them at the hour after sunset. Quietly at first, the pied wagtails came back and settled on the branches. This time the number of birds on the tree was far greater than before, and they came as if to a familiar place. Everybody watched them now. In all the rush of that home-going hour, scarcely a person passed that small city tree without a friendly glance at its "silver leaves." Tram conductors leaned out to glimpse them as they passed; newspaper boys interrupted their hoarse unintelligible cries to stare up into the branches; policemen on duty halted for a moment to see the repeated wonder of those sleeping birds, in the noise of a city street. And, because the people of that city had realized their great privilege in harboring such trustful, unaccustomed guests, no one meddled with the wagtails; not even the small ragged boys lifted a finger to throw a stone.

Every evening, twenty minutes after the setting of the sun, the first birds came and dropped into their places, without fuss of any kind. But a city tree, twenty feet high, does not offer unlimited perching room for six hundred birds, and the latest comers had a lot to say about it. So had the wagtails, who had settled themselves comfortably and were being disturbed in the general reshuffling. This was the moment for which the watchers waited so hopefully, for they found it hard to believe that any gathering of these quiet little birds could produce so much noise. A noise so loud and so indignant that a crowd of men, returning from a football match and talking excitedly of the game they had just seen, halted and looked about them uncertainly. It is not easy to make oneself heard in an Irish football crowd, but the wagtails did it, and the men looked quite bewildered until at last they located the sudden uproar.

More and more, since then, the roost of the pied wagtails has become an exhibit of which Dublin is intensely proud; for every autumn with the first fading of the leaves the birds come back. Visiting authorities on the subject of birds and their habits are taken to the place to see the marvel for themselves. "In all my birding I have come across nothing so bizarre, or, to the student, so provocative," a lecturer said as he hurried along the wide street to the tree. It has been said in Ireland that the assured safety of those pied wagtails is one of the few subjects upon which all city officials are at one. A city tree must be pruned—that is understood—but those who are responsible for the pruning take the utmost care to avoid causing any inconvenience to the birds. This care is applauded by those who are most ready to criticize the efforts of the city corporation. Since first the wagtails came, there has been a political upheaval in Ireland; new parties have arisen; old things have passed. But, when autumn paints the leaves up and down the country, one question only is on the lips of the Dublin city dweller: "Have the wagtails come back this year?"

And sooner or later, when the winds of winter sweep along the wide, brightly-lighted street, where trams go thundering on their many ways, the city dweller says with deep satisfaction: "The wagtails are here again."

D. M. LARGE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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"Tanaka San": The Old Tailor: From a Colored Etching by Miss Elizabeth Keith

December Apple Tree

This leafless tree will never lack for fruit,
The starling and the velvet-throated crow
Are winter flowers from a sapless root,
Bounty upon the branch benumbed by snow.

And once there bloomed a tanager more red
Than apples when the harvest sun had fled,
A silver-bodied owl, delayed in flight,
Stared at the sun through eyes of malachite.

—JOSEPHINE LOUISE BYRNE, in *Voices*.

Our London Square

He who by chance wanders into our Square, from the busy main thoroughfare, may not know that he is walking on ground that was once the Forest of Middlesex. Through this forest ran the main road of the Celtic kingdom of the Trinobantes. That we may never have heard of the Trinobantes detracts not one whit from our interest in their road, nor from our fascination in repeating so altogether delightful a name. The wayfarer also may not know that he is walking through country where the Saxon immigrants made their villages—"tuns" as they called them—above the marshes of Chelsey (Chelsea). These clearings in the forest, made by the descendants of Cynesinge, Padda and Cnotta, grew into Kensington, Paddington and Notting Hill. Where the children of our Square now bowl their hoops, robbers and outlaws are said once to have hidden. In 1385, indeed, an Act of Parliament was passed to enforce the widening of roads through such forest, in order that no evilly disposed person might "lurk behind dike or bush."

The road at the bottom of the Square was as important in those days as it is today. At different times it was known as the King's Highway, the North Highway and the Waye to Uxbridge. Down the North Highway, in 1651, Oliver Cromwell was conducted in state from London to Acton. Today the motorcars and omnibuses, which have been forced to slacken speed through the narrow bottle-necked High Street, shoot past the bottom of the little Square.

To picture the Square, without including the tiny street which runs parallel to its western side, would be difficult. At one time it was a lane leading up to the "villa at Nottin Hill." Lady Mary Coke, who lived there from 1767 to 1788, kept a Journal—as was the fashion of her day—and from it we learn that in those days there were flower and kitchen gardens, an orchard and farmyard on the estate upon which later our Square was built. The scent of lavender, roses, and the fragrance of russet apples is wafted back to us. The lowing of cows in the stall, the quacking of ducks, were familiar sounds on the hillside in those days. Lady Mary, writes, too, of the swallows preparing for their autumn flight and of the nightingales which sang by Notting Hill.

Just over a hundred years ago, the first houses of the Square were built, and from 1832 there are records of the "common garden" in the center. Several "scholastic establishments" settled in the Square as the years went by, and the residents became much exercised in their minds as to the best way of safeguarding the "common garden" from disturbance by the young ladies and gentlemen at their games. A mere request to refrain from using the Square garden as a playground was without avail. In 1868, the Committee of Householders who looked after the gardens were obliged to ban all "Hoops, Cricket, Football, Quoits, Trap and Ball, Archery, Catapults, Throwing Stones, Hide and Seek, Throwing Ball, Flying Kites," in order that the residents might walk with safety in their garden. Considering the size of the square garden, the request of the residents was not unreasonable. If even three or four of these eleven games were played by the young ladies and gentlemen attending these scholastic establishments, the gentlemen residents in their tall hats and the ladies with their beribboned bonnets must surely have gone in grave danger.

In his day, Turner found his way to the Square. Many of his sketches and water-color paintings of flaming skies were painted at its south end. A tablet at the east corner of the gardens commemorates this association.

"The great grey Water Tower that strikes the stars," as G. K. Chesterton describes the gaunt tower, keeping guard over the land now known as Campden Hill, watches above the little Square. Yet for many a year now, on one evening at the close of the year—ever since a woman came from America to live in this London Square, and brought to the old country a custom from the new—its inhabitants are reluctant to trust only to the tower's watching. Should a wayfarer wander into the Square on Christmas Eve, he would find a lighted candle twinkling in the windows of each house, symbol of welcome to the child who was born so many years ago in the little town of Bethlehem.

E. M. P.

Silver and Turquoise

Year after year I have watched the rains
Blowing across the Southwest plains
As changing seasons pass—
Silver rains
And turquoise plains
Mingled and blent in a blur of grass
And earth and clouds—a gorgeous mass
Of all the colors of antique glass.

As I watched the seasons passing
I fashioned boxes to hold
The treasures that I gathered—
Jewels and silver and gold;
I fashioned boxes of Mexican silver,
Hammered and wrought and scrolled
With delicate vines and leaf shapes
Inlaid in bronze and gold;
And these are the treasures they hold:

Silver of rain; and turquoise
Of the desert's summer noon;
Opal of skies at sunset;
Bronze of the desert moon;
Ruby of leaves in autumn;
Jade of the grass in spring;
Coral of rose-red canyons;
Gold of the eagle's wing.

—Year after year I have watched the rains
Blowing across the Southwest plains
As changing seasons pass—
Silver rains and turquoise plains
Mingled and blent in a blur of grass
And earth and clouds—a gorgeous mass
Of all the colors of antique glass.

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

THIS old tailor, "Tanaka San," was one of the first Japanese to be taught foreign sewing in the Meiji era, some sixty years ago. When the artist made this sketch, he must have been well over seventy years of age. Her etching brings out all the tenderness and nobility of his character; indeed, one feels a strong sympathy between the artist and her model! Like many persons of the old school in Japan, and indeed all over the Orient, this tailor's work was not done primarily for money, but was given ungrudgingly and with rare joy in its performance.

The beautiful embroideries and exquisite carvings of China and Japan show that time was of no object where a design was concerned, and it was in this spirit that Tanaka San's work for the artist and her sister was carried out. The exquisite finish of the garments would have graced a queen's robe, but alas! the line was not always up to Dame Fashion's decree. This was at times a great trial; but how could Tanaka San be expected to see wherein the tragedy lay? He was so patient with all the alterations, trying hard to grasp what was meant, studying the pictures in the fashion books presented to him. It was quite touching and yet one could never miss the humorous side of the situation.

An illustration of this old man's patience is given in Miss Elizabeth Keith's book of her collected letters, "Eastern Windows." On one occasion, his visit having been announced to her in the morning, many interruptions intervened, and she quite forgot about Tanaka San. In the evening, he was still waiting patiently. The custom of those good old days was for the tailor to wait on his customers, a custom which still persists in China, as with a few of the old tailors in Japan. But now, alas! Japan is so westernized that nearly all the children wear ready-made ugly foreign clothing and quite a large porportion, though happily not all, of the women do likewise.

Loving, unselfish service is still given in China and Japan today, although the passing traveler may tell you otherwise; but it is difficult for the casual tourist to get in touch with the unspoilt people of the country.

Miss Keith thus gives the old tailor to the world. Her colored etching, in soft shades of beautifully balanced color, is much sought after and is considered by collectors one of the finest examples of her work. Moreover, as a record, it is of value, because all that Tanaka San stood for is fast passing away in this age of machine sewing. Now Tanaka San will remain a type at once gracious, dignified, and instinctively well-bred.

Greatness in Poetry

Upon nothing in us, perhaps, do the changes of the years mark themselves more clearly than upon our affection for poetry. In early youth we go to the poets for that glowing aura of romantic sensibility which they most commonly achieve when they themselves are young. It is then that most surely we feel the spell of Byron, of the more ethereal quality in Shelley, of such lesser masters as Poe and Thomas Moore. Shelley, it need not be said, can supply our later needs as well, and superbly, but in much of his work he is with these others as satisfying the desire of youth for that cloudier beauty where clear definition stands for little beside the mere rush of enchantment. As we come to middle age our demand is more and more for the concrete image, the hard outline, the intellectual clarity that is behind all larger vision, be it never so radiant. It is then that we realize the true lyric mastery of such men as Marvell, and Donne, and Wordsworth of the shorter poems, and Blake, and Landor. . . .

But there is one kind of poetry which, if we care for it at all, we care for always. In its nature it may conceivably be said that this is not of the very rarest attar, that it never quite touches the supreme wonder of phrase that is the last delight of poetry. But for all that it seems to me that it has more uniformly than any other poetic kind what we mean by greatness. It is the poetry that takes easily into its processes great vistas of humanity with their background. The highest masters, such as Shakespeare, can by habit encompass this end and at the same time touch their work at every point with the rarer precision of which I have spoken. Others in their creative impetus passing humanity under rapid review may inform their work less frequently with the high lights of distinction, and yet by the very liberality and sweep of their perceptions come to greatness. The most notable example of this kind is Chaucer, and with him William Morris may fairly claim rank.—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "The Muse in Council." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Vetenskapen on rätt tänkande

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

UTTRYCKET "Kunskap är makt" innebär ordet "kunskap" ett klart eller rätt tänkande. Att tänka klart betyder att se ting, händelser och omständigheter i deras sanna ljus och perspektiv. Eller med andra ord, ett klart tänkande urskiljer sanningen beträffande en given situation. Nu finnes det endast en sanning om varje sak, och i den mån vårt tänkande närmar sig denna sanning, får det rätta begreppet makt över det orätta.

Christian Science, som lär sanningen om Gud, människan och universum, kan benämnas Vetenskapen om rätt tänkande. Christian Science bygger på en grundval, som är fast, orubblig och universell. Denna grundval är fullkomligheten hos Gud och hos människan såsom Hans avbild och likhet. Emedan denna sanning om Guds och människans fullkomlighet är vetenskaplig, är den bevisbar, och i den mån vi praktiskt tillämpa den i vårt dagliga liv, det vill säga antaga den såsom rättesnöre för tanke och levnadssätt, få vi välsignelse därav. Från sid. 225 i Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, må citeras: "Vårt lands historia, liksom all historia, åskådliggör Sinnets makt och visar, att den mänskliga förmågan står i förhållande till det rätta tänkande den förkroppsligar".

Allt rätt tänkande är andligt tänkande, det vill säga, det är ett tänkande, som är grundat på Andens, Guds, allhet. Då varje tanke, som grundar sig på det fysiska, på det materiella eller på det dödliga sinnet, saknar andlighet, är den felaktig och måste ovillkorligen vika för ett rätt tänkande, grundat på den vetenskapliga sanningen om Andens allhet och den därav följande andligheten av universum, omfattande människan. Mrs. Eddy säger (*Science and Health*, Sid. 492): "För rätt bevisföring bör det finnas blott ett faktum inför tanken, nämligen andlig tillvaro. I verkligheten finnes ingen annan tillvaro, eftersom Liv icke kan vara förenat med sin olikhet, dödlighet".

Någon frågar måhända: Hur kan tanken inverka på ett tillstånd, som gäller materien? Svaret är, enligt Christian Science, att materiella tillstånd manifestera materiella tankar. Då vi förstå detta, kunna vi se, hur felaktiga materiella tillstånd kunna rättas genom sant, eller andligt tänkande. Christian Science uppenbarar, att det i Guds skapelse icke finnes något sådant som sjukdom, icke en levnadsbana, som är ohjälpligt förstörd, icke ett förflutet, som ej kan göras gott igen. Villfarelsen, eller det onda, kan icke dölja sig för Sanningens ljus. Dess falskhet avslöjas på grund av Guds allhet. Christian Science lär och bevisar, att Guds lag om harmoni tillintetgör det onda i kraft av den gudomliga Sanningens och Kärlekens allhet.

Det betyder ingenting, om en situation eller en omständighet från mänsklig synpunkt sett förefaller hopplös, eller om någon till synes har nått yttersta gränsen för sina resurser, sin uthållighet eller sitt tålamod. Må han blott komma ihåg, att det mänskliga sättet att se giver en förvrängd bild av situationen, ty den lämnar ur räkningen den vetenskapliga sanningen om Guds godhet, rättvisa, barmhärtighet och frikostighet. Må han erinra sig, att "Gud skapade människan till sin avbild, till Guds avbild skapade han henne", för evigt fri från materialitet, disharmoni, brist—helt andlig. Då han kommer ihåg detta, skall han konsekvent utbyta den materiella synpunkten mot den andliga synen på skapelsen och därigenom få erfara välsignelse. Denna Vetenskap om rätt tänkande skall vinna seger, när vi med förståelse hålla fast vid den.

Kristus Jesus var i högsta mått en rätt tänkare. Han utövade rätt tänkande i högre grad än någon annan någonsin gjort. Han såg tingen sådana de verkligen äro. Hans tanke vilade på andlig verklighet. Han såg ut på livet från ståndpunkten av Guds allhet, allnärvaro och allvetenhet. Detta sätt att se gav honom förmåga att utföra sina mäktiga gärningar—att hela de sjuka, omvända syndarna och uppväcka de döda. Om vi vilja vara hans sanna efterföljare och göra samma gärningar, som han gjorde och som han anbefallde oss att göra, måste vi antaga samma andliga synpunkt, som han hade—Guds allhet och fullkomligheten av universum, människan inbegripen. Han sade: "Gån ut i hela världen och prediken evangelium för allt skapat. . . . Och dessa tecken skola åtfölja dem som tro: genom mitt namn skola de driva ut onda andar, . . . ormar skola de taga i händerna, och om de dricka något dödande gift, så skall det alls icke skada dem".

Hur vi skola tillägna oss och bibehålla denna andliga synpunkt har Mrs. Eddy på ett mycket koncist sätt framställt i sitt arbete *Pulpit and Press* (sid. 4): "Du behöver endast bibehålla en vetenskaplig, positiv förnimmelse av enhet med ditt gudomliga ursprung och dagligen bevisa detta".

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Snow on the Hills

Today the hills stand tall,
Challenging the sky,
A cape of ermine flung about their purple shoulders.
They seem like kings who long have walked
With trudging feet on humble ground;
And now, today,
Higher than the highest pines,
They rise again with mighty grace
To mount their thrones.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

The Science of Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE saying, "Knowledge is power," the word "knowledge" implies clear or true thinking. To think clearly means to see things, events, or circumstances in their true light and perspective. Or, to put it somewhat differently, clear thinking recognizes the truth about a given situation. Now there is but one truth about anything, and in the degree that one's thinking approximates it, the true concept has ascendancy over the false.

Teaching, as it does, the truth about God, man, and the universe, Christian Science may be termed the Science of right thinking. It is based on a foundation that is fixed, immutable, and universal. This foundation is the perfection of God and of man in His image and likeness. Being scientific, this truth of the perfection of God and man is demonstrable, and in proportion as we put it into practice in our daily life, that is, adopt it as a rule for thought and conduct, we are benefited by it. To quote from page 225 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "The history of our country, like all history, illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking."

All right thinking is spiritual thinking, that is to say, it is thinking which has as its foundation the allness of Spirit, God. Every thought based on physicality, materiality, or mortal mind, being devoid of spirituality, is spurious, and must of necessity yield to right thinking based on the scientific fact of the allness of Spirit and the consequent spirituality of the universe including man. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 492): "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality."

How, someone may ask, can thought affect a condition predicated upon matter? The answer is that according to the teaching of Christian Science material conditions objectify material thoughts. Understanding this, we can see how erroneous material conditions can be corrected by true or spiritual thinking. Christian Science reveals that in God's creation there is no such thing as disease, a career beyond repair, an irreparable past. Error, or evil, cannot hide from the light of Truth. Its falsity is exposed on the basis of the allness of God. Christian Science teaches and proves that God's law of harmony destroys evil by virtue of the allness of divine Truth and Love.

What if from the human point of view a situation or condition seems hopeless? What if one has apparently reached the end of his resources, endurance, or patience? Let him remember that the human point of view gives a perverted picture of the situation, for it leaves out of account the scientific fact of God's goodness, justice, mercy, and munificence. Let him recall that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him" forever free from materiality, discord, lack—wholly spiritual. Remembering these things, he will consistently exchange the material point of view for the spiritual view of creation, and thus experience blessings. This Science of right thinking, when understandingly persisted in, will prevail.

Christ Jesus was preëminently a right thinker. He practiced right thinking to a greater degree than any other has ever done. He saw things as they really are. His thought rested on spiritual reality. He looked out upon life from the standpoint of God's omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience. Such a point of view enabled him to do his mighty works—healing the sick, reclaiming the sinner, raising the dead. If we would be his true followers, doing the same works which he did, as he enjoined us to do, we must adopt the same spiritual point of view which he had—that of the allness of God and the perfection of the universe, including man. He said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. . . . And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; . . . they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them."

How to acquire and preserve that spiritual point of view is tersely described by Mrs. Eddy on page 4 of her work "Pulpit and Press," as follows: "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Primitive Sardinian Music

There were other choral gatherings that were not merely curious, but provided us with thrilling musical experiences. These took place when the Sardinian countrymen came in from the neighbouring districts on Saturday and Sunday evenings, and began to sing in their own traditional rhythms which had been handed down for centuries. Eight or ten of them, mostly hunters or herdsmen, arranged themselves in a circle, their foreheads touching and their long black *birettas* hanging straight down their backs. . . .

After a while, inspiration seemed to come to the principal singer and he began the real song. He was generally a baritone or tenor, with a beautiful, pulsating voice. But, among the Sardinians, the voice, however much they may value its qualities, is not the first essential. A cantadore must, first and foremost, possess *il dono*—the gift—that something which enables him to carry the others with him when the spirit of song moves him. All the time his improvised melody spread and changed tune, the chorus followed it in chromatically rising and falling four-part harmony, generally, as far as I could make out, in diminished sevenths. In the meantime the incredibly deep basses went on humming with their mouths shut on an endless pedal note.

Now came the strangest thing of all—a falsetto voice high up in the treble which transcended the leaders by at least an octave, often an octave and a third. It began to sing strange little coloratura phrases, without words, like a piccolo or like a lark which rises higher and higher into the sky and remains up there piping and fluttering. Both his and the leader's melody were characterized by gliding quarter tones, such as I have only heard among wild tribes, particularly Arabs. Sometimes one's teeth were rather set on edge, when they sang a little too much out of tune, but this did not often happen. And there were times when this music was quite overpowering, of an incomparable beauty. Some evenings they sang in liturgical tones that reminded one of Palestrina, although the accents of the soloist were instinct with savagery and human passion such as that chaste composer never dreamt of. The contrast between these tones and the severe Gregorian accompaniment was often amazingly effective and captivating.

But there were other and more peculiar strains and dissonances which were like nothing I had ever heard before. This foreign element gripped one in the most strangely moving and mystical way—something entirely new and inexpressible, or maybe something so old as to have been forgotten by civilized people.

I spoke about this to a learned man, Professor Gabrieli, who was an expert on such subjects. He said my intuition had not led me far astray, for according to the latest scientific researches these Sardinian choirs were the only ones in existence who had preserved for us something of the original Dorian modal harmony, and could still give us some idea of what archaic Greek music was really like.—AMELIE POSSE-BRAZDOVA in "Sardinian Sideshow." Translated from the Swedish. (New York: Dutton.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Easier Trend Is Seen in Market Price Movement

Stocks Point Downward in Orderly Trading—Utilities Steady

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Trading fervor cooled with the weather in financial markets today, and stocks and staples, while not too heavy, appeared to be unable to attract any noticeable support from the speculative forces.

The dollar cut no unusual capers in foreign exchange dealings as the domestic gold price again was unchanged, but it moved up more than 2 cents in terms of sterling and around .04 of a cent in relation to the franc.

Wheat sagged about a cent a bushel at one time, and other cereals were moderately low. Cotton and various commodities were barely steady. U. S. Government securities were a bit firmer, but corporation bonds lagged.

Stocks turned quietly lower under a trickle of selling that extended into the late dealings. Utilities and some of the communication shares were resistant, but industrials and rails eased fractions to more than a point.

Consolidated Gas, International Telephone and Western Union were steady, but Santa Fe, American Telephone, U. S. Steel and Chrysler sagged.

Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Traders Cautious

Although brokerage houses reported optimistic sentiment was still in the ascendant, they also found that traders were exhibiting considerable caution because of the belief in some circles that some sort of a technical reaction was due before the advance could be resumed on a broad scale.

Various chart readers and market analysts were advising a sideline position for the moment, but the majority were still bullish for the advantage after a temporary adjustment. Just how far a technical reaction might carry was a matter of much discussion. Some observers believed there might be only a slight set-back, or none at all. These pointed to indications that the economic picture is growing daily brighter.

Followers of the communications stocks were interested in the news from Washington that the special interdepartmental committee had submitted a report to the President which, as to the telegraph companies, favored a monopoly under strict federal regulation. Regarding the Western Union-Postal phase, the committee considered three possibilities: first, the present status would be permitted to continue; second, a strict government monopoly, and, third, government ownership.

Government Bonds Rise

U. S. Government securities enjoyed a quiet advance today while most other sections of the bond market displayed reactionary tendencies.

During the first half of the session the federals edged forward from 2-32s to 7-32s of a point under moderate dealings. Some of the traders in the government list suggested that the market had been benefited by the continued holding of the domestic gold price at $34.01 and the general subsidence of radical talk on inflation.

Demand for corporate loans was rather spotty. Higher prices were paid for some rail and utility issues of prime and secondary ratings, but most of the lower priced loans which were prominent in last week's advance had an easy trend.

There were small gains in some obligations of the Santa Fe, Postal Telegraph, Columbia Gas & Electric, U. S. Rubber, Warner Brothers and Chile Copper. Losses ranging from fractions to around a point were established in the early trading in the bonds of American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Pacific Gas & Electric, Armour & Co., American Smelting & Refining, Milwaukee Railroad, Lowes, Inc., Missouri Pacific, North American Company and Southern Railway among others.

The foreign list gained no new trading popularity as a result of the heaviness in the domestic corporation classifications. Most of the leading issues widened recent losses to the extent of a point or more. German issues continued heavy along with British 5½s, Canada 4s and the French governments. Norway 6s dropped 2 points. Japanese loans were firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.85⅜	.85⅞	.82⅝	.83⅜	—.02
May	.86½	.86⅞	.82	.85½	—.01½
July	.84½	.85	.83¼	.83½	—.01½
	Corn				
December	.46⅛	.46¼	.45½	.45¾	—.01¼
May	.53⅛	.53½	.52⅛	.52¾	—.01¼
July	.54⅛	.54½	.53⅜	.53½	—.01¼
	Oats				
December	.36	.36	.34⅛	.34⅜	—.01⅜
May	.38⅛	.38⅛	.37⅛	.37⅛	—.01⅜
July	.36⅜	.36⅜	.35½	.35½	—.01½

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.61	.60½	.60¼	—.01
December	.64½	.63⅜	.63⅜	—.01
May	.65¼	.64⅜	.64½	—.01

Cotton Market Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Cotton was quiet again today and prices moved rather irregularly within a narrow range. A slight early advance in response to relatively steady cables was followed by reactions promoted by the steadier ruling of the dollar and the indifferent showing of the grain and stock markets. March contracts after advancing to 10.14 sold off to 10.07, but were ruling around 10.10 in the mid-afternoon market with active months generally holding within a point or two either way of yesterday's closing quotations.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	103.00	103.00			
January	103.40	103.00			—1.00
March	104.00	104.00			
May	104.50	104.20			
July	104.70	104.40			

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 13	Last Dec. 12
13⅜	3	..	Adams Express	1500	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	300	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	400	102⅜	100½	101½	102½
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7500	21½	20⅝	21½	20¾
8¼	⅞	..	Allegheny Corp	1100	⅞	¾	¾	¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	7½	7½	7¾	7½
36	5	..	Alleghany Steel	200	17½	17⅜	17⅜	..
149⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	2100	148	146	146¼	147
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2400	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19¼
24	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
9¼	5⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	4½	4½	4½	..
47	18½	2	Amerada	800	45½	44½	45	46
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	23⅜	22⅜	22⅝	23
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	15	14¾	14¾	15½
49⅛	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	40	40	40	40¼
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	10½	10	10	10½
42½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	28½	27½	28½	28
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	92½	91	92½	90
100½	49½	4	Am Can	4700	98¾	97½	97⅞	98⅝
29¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	10800	26½	25⅛	26	25¼
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3800	52½	51	51⅝	52½
13	3⅞	..	Am European	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	4800	10¼	9⅝	10	9⅝
35⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	12⅜	12¼	12½	13⅜
21½	4⅝	1	Am Hawaiian	500	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	300	7¼	7	7	7⅜
15⅜	14¼	..	Am International	1300	8⅝	8	8	8⅝
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	330	4	4	4	4
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	2100	30	29½	29½	29
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	47	47	47	48
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	2800	19	18½	19	18⅜
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & It	3600	7⅝	7	7½	7⅜
41⅝	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	17½	17	17	16½
25	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2200	14½	13⅜	14½	13⅝
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	14100	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	9100	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	19¾
7½	⅞	..	Am Seating	400	4½	4	4	4⅛
11½	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1	1
36⅝	11⅛	2	Am Shipbuilding	2200	19½	19⅛	19½	18½
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8100	43½	42	42⅞	43
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	94	94	94	93½
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	8500	20⅞	19¾	20⅛	21
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	50	62¾	62	62	61½
74	41⅞	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	53½	52½	52½	51½
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6100	120½	119¼	120	120¼
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	3	5	5	5
37⅞	..	..	Am Type F pf	30	8¼	8½	8½	8
14¾	10⅞	.1	Am Wat W & E	6900	20⅛	19¾	19½	19½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	2800	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅝
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	800	63½	61½	62½	63½
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	8100	14½	14	14	14⅜
19¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	300	20	19⅞	20	20½
90	41	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	..
14½	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	6½	6½	6½	..
29¼	7¾	7	Archer Daniels	100	28	28	28	28
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	77	75½	77	75½
5¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	7600	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
5	3¼	..	Armour Ill B	1500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	13600	55¾	51⅛	53	56
5¼	3⅛	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
30¼	9¾	.50	Asso Oil	10	29	29	29	29
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	7100	56¾	55	55	56⅞
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	500	76	75	76	74¾
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	42	40½	40½	41
23⅞	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	22	22	22	..
31⅞	13⅜	1	Atl Refining	3100	30⅛	29¾	29½	30½
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	36	34½	35½	36½
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	80	80	80	80½
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	4400	33¾	32¾	33	33⅛
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	7600	55⅝	54¼	54½	55⅝
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	50	39½	38⅞	39½	37½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	7¾	7½	7½	7¾

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	12100	12½	12	12⅛	12⅛
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	37¼	37	37	36
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4500	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25⅝
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	26¼	25	25	26½
41¾	20	2	Bangor &Aroos	2800	39¼	38¼	38⅜	39
110	66⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	98	98	98	..
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	1700	9¼	9	9	9¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	11½	11	11	11¾
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	63	62	63	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	100	9	9	9	9¼
15	8½	1½	Beneficial Ind L	900	14	13½	13⅞	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3400	16⅜	16	16⅛	16⅝
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	700	28½	28½	28½	28¼
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	13600	36⅞	35¾	36¼	36¾
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	900	64½	62	62	65
28½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	400	25	24½	25	24
21	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	300	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
54½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	54¼	52½	54	52½
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	3500	21⅜	21	21	21¼
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	1500	20½	19¼	19¼	19⅞
14⅝	3⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	3600	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9900	32⅜	30⅜	30⅞	31½
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	71	71	71	71
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	800	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼
85	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	65	64½	64⅞	64⅞
53⅜	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	8½	8	8	8
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	7¾	7½	7½	8
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11¼	11	11	11¼
3⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	800	5⅛	5	5	5
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	22½	22½	22½	22
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2700	16⅜	15¾	16	16¼
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	500	1½	1½	1½	..
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	2⅜	2¼	2	2⅜
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1700	28½	27	27½	28

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	21⅜	21¼	21½	22⅛
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	6 200	9	8½	8⅞	9
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	300	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	28⅛
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3400	72¼	71	71	72⅜
86¼	41	..	Case Thresh pf	10	68	68	68	68⅞
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	3600	25⅝	24¾	24¾	25⅞
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	9800	44½	43¼	44	44¼
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	300	2½	2½	2½	..
12⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅞
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	32	31	31	32
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8½	8½	8½	..
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	10	87	87	87	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	6200	33¼	32⅝	34¼	33¾
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	400	4	3⅞	3	⅞ 4
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	1700	36	35⅜	35½	35½
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2800	40⅝	40	40¼	40⅛
8½	1½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
18⅜	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	8⅞	8½	8½	8¾
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1100	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'westpf	300	15	14¼	14½	16¾
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8	8	8	8
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	18	17½	18	18
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19	19	19	19¾
10½	2	..	Childs Company	1800	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
53⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	29700	52¼	50¾	51⅜	52
25	7⅜	2	City Ice & Fuel	900	18½	17½	18	17½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	68½	67¼	67¼	67
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	300	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
2½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	500	1	1	1	1⅛
14¼	5	.25b	Clark Equipment	100	9	9	9	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm P	1500	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
88	48	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	69	68¼	69	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	400	20½	20⅛	20¼	20⅝
85	63⅞	7	Collins & A pf	50	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
54	13	..	Colo F & I pf	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	30	37½	36	37½	35
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
30	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	40	20	20	20	..
26⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	15700	12⅞	12¼	12¾	12½
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	900	53¼	52½	52½	51½
28	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	26⅜	26	26⅜	27¼
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	500	63	62¼	63	64
19	4	..	Comm Credit	2400	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	92	91	91	91¾
25½	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	23¼	23½	23¼	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	36⅜	35⅝	36	36½
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	6700	32⅜	31½	31⅞	32⅜
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	29400	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
60½	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	23¾	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	5700	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25½
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
64½	36½	3	Consol Gas	9900	39⅞	38½	38½	39½
13¾	5	..	Consol Oil	5300	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11½
108	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	200	105	105	105	105
3¼	¼	..	Contol Textile	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
77⅝	35¼	2½	Cont Can	3100	77	75⅝	76½	76⅞
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	35⅝	35	35	35¼
4	1	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	7200	18⅝	18½	18½	18½
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3200	77¼	76	77¼	76
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	200	4	4	4	4
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	28	28	28	28
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	300	34	33½	33½	34
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	22	22	22	22¼
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	43	43	43	..
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	4⅜	4	4	4⅛
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	40½	39	39	40
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	15⅜	15	15¼	14⅜
84	64	6	Curtis Pub pf	500	46½	44¼	45	43¾
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	6500	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½

—D—

49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	5400	32½	31½	31⅝	32
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1200	58½	56¾	57½	58¾
44	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	7600	26⅞	25¾	26	26⅝
19¾	2	..	Denver & G pf	500	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	60½	60	60½	60¼
5	1½	..	Detroit & M ipf	40	14	13	13¾	..
33⅞	10	1¼b	Devot & Ray A	100	31½	31½	31½	..
39½	17½	1	Dismond Match	500	28	27⅝	27⅝	28
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	3800	33	31¾	32	32
26⅝	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	300	22½	22¼	22½	22½
18¼	10½	.75	Douglas A	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	700	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	10
10¾	2½	..	Dresser B	300	6⅜	6	6⅜	..
93⅜	32½	2†	du Pont de Nem	9800	91½	89½	89½	91⅜
38⅝	9½	1	Duplan Silk	200	16	16	16	..

—E—

10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5⅜	5½	5½	6
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	800	82¾	80½	81¾	83
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	1000	14	13½	13½	13½
5¾	⅞	..	Ellington Schild	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5300	20	18¾	19¼	19¾
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	800	4½	4½	4½	4½
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1300	3½	3½	3½	3½
15⅜	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4300	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	1000	11¼	10½	11	9⅞
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1300	9¾	9½	9¾	9
62⅝	26	3	Endicott Johnson	500	51	50½	50½	52
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
47	13	..	Engineers P S 5pf	500	15	14¼	14¼	15
40⅞	13½	..	Engineers PS ww	400	15⅝	15½	15⅝	16
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	2100	16¼	16	16	16⅝
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	18	17½	17½	18¼
10	⅞	..	Evans Products	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
11½	3½	⅛	Exchange Buffet	100	6½	6½	6½	6

—F—

11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	8	8	8	8
43½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	39½	39	39½	39½
14½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	500	7¾	7	7	7¾
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2	2	2	1⅞
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	25½	24¼	24½	25¼
24⅞	6½	..	Fifth Third Un	100	12	12	12	12
17⅜	4⅜	..	Firestone T & R	2200	20¾	20⅛	20½	20½
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	500	57	55¾	55¾	56¼
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	16	15½	15½	16
26¼	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	19½	19	19½	19½
23⅝	3	..	Foundation	700	15¾	14½	15¼	15½
109⅜	18¼	2	Freeport Texas	1900	47½	47	47	47½
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	10	7⅞	7½	7⅝	..

—G—

20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	100	11½	11½	11½	12
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	700	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	1200	32½	32	32⅝	32
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	1900	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	17¼
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	200	13	13	13	13¼
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11½	1¾	..	Gen Cable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	26700	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20½
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
39⅞	31	1.80	Gen Foods	2100	36⅞	36¾	36¾	37
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
106½	92½	6*	Gen Mills pf	100	102½	102½	102½	..
35⅝	10	1†	Gen Motors	31200	34⅜	33⅜	34	34¼
98	65½	5	Gen Motors 5% pf	200	92	92	92	93¾
24	5½	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	10	10	10	10¼
8¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	34½	34	34	34
3	..	..	Gen Realty	300	2¼	2	2	2¼
22¾	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	15½	15	15	15⅝
19½	2⅜	..	Gen Refract

Financial: News and Comment

States Commodity Dollar Virtually An Impossibility

Chase Bank Economist Advises Stabilization With Fixed Gold Content

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13—Regulating and stabilizing commodity prices by varying the gold content of the dollar is a practical, theoretical and technical impossibility, declared Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank Speaking before the Round Table of the University Club here last night, he advocated the immediate stabilization of the dollar with a fixed gold content of 65 per cent of its old par, with resumption of redemption in gold and the issue of new dollars against gold at the fixed rate.

"A study of the reactions of human beings in their relations to money leads to the conclusion that it is impossible, by artificial manipulation of the gold content of the dollar, to maintain a fixed level of commodity prices," Dr. Anderson said. "Human beings who have to use dollars simply will not stand still while the Government or the central bank is putting through the manipulations. They will, on the contrary, inevitably, in order to protect their own interests, do things which will defeat the purpose of the Government or the central bank."

Dr. Anderson presented the three main types of proposals for regulating the price level by currency or credit manipulation — representing the ideas of some of the most noted economists of today. He continued:

Fisher-Cassel-Keynes' Plans

"The most definite and exact is that of Prof. Irving Fisher, who has proposed to have the Government or the Federal Reserve Banks redeem paper money in a varying amount of gold, the amount increasing as prices rise, with a view to pulling them down, and the amount decreasing as prices fall, with a view to raising them again.

"At the opposite extreme is Professor Cassel's plan. Professor Cassel, leaving the gold standard in operation, would undertake to stabilize prices by regulating the volume of credit. If prices are falling, he would have the Federal Reserve authorities increase credit, and if prices are rising he would have the Federal Reserve Banks decrease credit, expecting by this procedure to hold the general average of commodity prices stable.

"In between is the plan of Mr. J. M. Keynes. He would seek to manipulate the quantity of money and credit, with a view to keeping prices stable, but he would also make use of gold in the process by having the central bank fix temporary buying and selling prices for gold, varying these two prices from time to time. The great difference between Fisher's plan and Keynes' plan with respect to the use of gold is as follows: Fisher would have an automatic rule; Keynes, on the other hand, would leave discretion to the managing authorities, both as to the time and as to the amount of the change in the gold behind the currency. Both Fisher and Keynes would, in general, make changes in the same direction.

Discusses Warren Doctrines

"Prof. George F. Warren, the well-known agricultural economist of Cornell University, whose doctrines are supposed to have had large influence in the making of our recent policy, has himself offered no independent plan. His views seem to lean most strongly toward those of Professor Fisher, though there is evidence that he has been influenced by other writers as well."

Relative to the present policy of the Administration in devaluing the dollar to raise commodity prices, Dr. Anderson criticized Professor Warren for a statement in his book "Prices" to the effect that even if the professor's plan did encourage speculation in gold, there is no more harm in speculating in gold than in anything else.

"He misses the whole point," declared the economist, "that the activities of speculators and others are directed *against the Government's gold reserve* and that they operate to defeat the very program of price stabilization, that they undermine the ability of the Government to redeem in gold and confidence in that ability, and that they operate to prevent the normal assistance that different financial centers extend to one another in times of trouble. The speculation really is not in gold as such. The speculation is in money.

Against Speculation in Gold

"If gold were not the money metal, there would be no more harm in speculation in gold than in speculation in anything else, but when gold is the money metal and when speculative uncertainties regarding the relation to money arise, then prices become uncertain because money is uncertain, and the very foundation of the credit of the government itself is undercut since men fear to trust the government with loans, not knowing in what kind of money the loans will be paid back. If they fear that the gold reserve of the redeeming authority will be exhausted, they will fear for the credit of the government itself."

Raising the price level by reducing the gold content of the dollar and holding that level once it is attained by currency depreciation involves faith in a very definite mathematical theory of the relation of gold to prices, said Dr. Anderson. It was pointed out that the mathematical theory would have called for a nearly 66 per cent rise in commodity prices in the United States to accompany the nearly 40 per cent decline in the gold value of the dollar. However, from the January-February level, wholesale commodity prices, according to the United States Department of Labor, showed an increase of 17 per cent to Nov. 25 instead of the increase of 57.7 per cent which, in accord with the devaluationist theory, should have accompanied a reduction of 36.6 per cent in the gold value of the dollar.

As an antidote to the present "fearful uncertainty," disturbing to all markets and to all business activity, regarding the future of the dollar, Dr. Anderson urged a debased dollar of a definite and sure gold content.

Advocate Stabilizing Dollar

"A definite stabilization of the dollar," he said, "with fixed gold content of, say, 65 per cent of the old par, with courageous resumption of redemption in gold and of the issue of new dollars against gold, at the fixed rate, would be immeasurably preferable to the existing uncertainty. I believe that if this were done, we should get such a renewal of confidence as would make a very substantial rise in commodity prices in the country.

"A paper dollar, fluctuating uncertainly between 60 and 70 per cent of par, has much less effect in raising commodity prices than a gold dollar definitely fixed at 75 per cent of the old value would have. Certainties are needed to generate confident action."

Hits Commodity Dollar

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Bradley Studios

Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., Ph.D.
Economist of the Chase National Bank of New York

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Fletcher Aims To Strengthen Securities Act

Federal Trade Commissioner Landis Also Against Its Weakening

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Critics of the Securities Act were informed from two Administration sources yesterday that if any revision were attempted it would be to tighten rather than weaken the law and that the regulations already had kept "hundreds of millions of dollars of worthless stocks" off the market.

Chairman Fletcher of the Senate Banking Committee told reporters after a talk with President Roosevelt that the law would be strengthened if amended at all, and said those who wanted it changed were "fellows who made a living by their wits prior to 1929 to exploit the public."

Replying to a criticism from Mr. F. O. Wilhelm, member of the investment banking firm of C. T. Williams of Baltimore, forwarded to him by Mr. Fletcher, J. M. Landis, a member of the Federal Trade Commission who helped frame the act, said the commission had forced withdrawal of many "wanton" securities, and kept hundreds of millions of dollars in bad stocks away from an unsuspecting public.

Mr. Roosevelt was described as keeping an open mind on the need for revision.

Mr. Wilhelm had written to Mr. Fletcher, the Landis letter said, complaining "that the securities already registered were mainly gold mining, brewery and distillery stocks, that there was a total absence of any high-grade issues which the American public should be educated to buy," and that all securities registered go forth to the public with an indication the facts have been approved by the commission.

Mr. Landis said the charges were not supported by the facts and were simply repetitions of comments made by the Investment Bankers Association.

"Numerous industrial issues have been registered with the commission," he said, listing a group of stocks and underwriting firms.

Mr. Landis said every prospectus "states on its face that registration with the commission is not to be taken as an approval of either the worth of the securities or the fact that the statements made in the prospectus are true and not misleading."

Mr. Landis added that the act made it a criminal offense to represent to any purchaser that registration with the commission means approval of the securities or any statement made in the prospectus.

"The commission would, of course," he said, "report to the Attorney-General any case where there was evidence that the type of representations made criminal under the act had been made."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The expressed attitude of President Roosevelt toward revision of the new Securities Act is that the purpose should be clarification rather than modification.

This stand is expected by the Administration to end speculation over possible modification of the act at this session.

The presidential view coincides with that voiced by Chairman Fletcher of the Senate Banking Committee that the only changes which should be those to make it more clear and less subject to evasion.

National Labor Board Defied By Steel Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 13—Undisguised defiance of the National Labor Board is written in a letter to Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the board, by Mr. E. T. Weir, president of the Weirton Steel Company and chairman of the board of the National Steel Corporation. Mr. Weir declared the Labor Board's rules would be ignored in conducting an election of employees' representatives for collective bargaining at the company's plants in Weirton and Clarksburg, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio.

"We must consider any arrangements with you terminated, and the election will proceed in accordance with the rules adopted by the employees' organization, Mr. Weir said in his letter, which was made public at the general offices of the company here.

The board was charged by Mr. Weir with having failed to carry out an agreement with the company. He asserted that the board was attempting to extend its right to supervise the election procedure to making basic changes in the company's employees' representation plan which Mr. Weir termed as "not in accordance with our understanding with you nor with the provisions of the National Recovery Act."

Good Prospects for Wool And Mohair in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KERRVILLE, Texas, Dec. 13—Prospects for an unusually profitable spring for the sheep and Angora goat industry of Texas are evident, according to local business interests. It is anticipated that next spring approximately 70,000,000 pounds of Texas wool will be marketed.

With current holdings in southwest Texas warehouses amounting to 3,705,000 pounds of fall wool and 800,000 pounds of mohair, recent offers of 25 to 26 cents a pound for short wool have been refused. Expectations have been stimulated by the recent contract for $8,000,000 of mohair cloth placed by General Motors with Collins & Aikman, manufacturers.

London Editor Contends That Dollar Is Too Cheap

Sir Walter Layton Says Currency Stabilization by Great Britain Unlikely So Long as Dollar Is Undervalued—Doubts Efficacy of U. S. Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 13—Currency stabilization by Great Britain is unlikely so long as the American dollar is "artificially undervalued," said Sir Walter Layton, editor of the Economist, speaking before the American Chamber of Commerce yesterday on "The Dollar Experiment."

Expressing doubts of the efficacy of the Roosevelt monetary program, he suggested a trial period during which it might be possible to control the currency and thus discover the philosophy behind such control. He criticized gold purchases abroad on the ground that in a country the size of the United States, demand for dollars overseas tends to restore the value of the dollar and so the plan would tend to defeat itself.

"We do not know what is going to happen to the dollar," he said. "President Roosevelt is carrying into that sphere the general spirit of his other policies. We must not forget that the monetary problem is not just a thing in itself, but very closely related to the whole economic crisis. I do not think it is entirely responsible for the crisis nor can it cure it. Behind it lies the great economic post-war changes, and the great world-wide economic adjustment found necessary, particularly in the United States.

"If you keep the exchange at an abnoraml level as an abnormal means to raise prices, it tends to create depreciation in other countries, or certainly to instigate tariffs and other measures to prevent the increase of exports sought for. An abnormal lowering of the exchange rate, therefore, does more harm than good.

"Experience has shown that there is no such thing as a natural relation between gold and commodities. Meanwhile, we who are watching are left in doubt. No one can be blind to the fact that the situation created is one of very great uncertainty."

Great Britain, he added, however, was right in avoiding attempts to follow movements of the dollar so long as it can.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Sir Walter Layton declared in his speech yesterday that events of the last three years had done much to emphasize that "everything is not right with the capitalist system." He commented favorably on several phases of President Roosevelt's recovery measures, and advocated, as "the surest road for the United States to pursue," some degree of stabilization with Great Britain.

The World's Business

What Is Stabilization?

STABILIZATION is like many other terms in the currency debate — it requires definition. For its meanings are legion. For the purpose of the present debate my own version is still the other to which I adhered at the world conference. Stabilization means some kind of exchange control by the managers of the leading world currencies. It might be premature at this time for any off-gold nation to go back to the gold standard. But it is never premature for the central banks to take control of the exchanges out of the hands of the speculators and to prepare themselves for the duty of again knitting the world to a common standard of value.

* * *

The Leading Rôles

We are often reminded of the great number of countries which possess unstabilized currencies. That is hardly the right way of putting the matter. Such a description is induced by the fact that so many countries are off the gold standard. But you can have a stabilized currency which is unlinked to metal. In point of fact, prior to the lapse of the dollar, world currencies were in that stage. The twenty-odd countries which had tied their national units to the off-gold pound sterling were more or less stabilized. The pound itself was being kept in a steady relation with gold by means of the operations of the British Exchange Equalization Fund. Thus all these countries were stabilized in relation to, if not in terms of, gold. Only the Japanese yen of all the major currencies was frankly unstable. When the dollar went off gold, however, the situation was completely changed. Dollar fluctuations with the pound began to dominate the use of money across international frontiers. For these two currencies share the rôle of influencing the financial transactions among nations. Any fluctuation in their relations must therefore be felt far beyond the confines of either country. The proof has been attested in the history of the last six months. What has happened between these two units has caused disturbances throughout the world. It follows that any pound-dollar understanding would have an equally wide influence on the side of world order. As a high official in Washington said to me recently, "The key to the future of world money is held in London and Washington."

* * *

Exchange Speculation

Chaos in the foreign exchange market may not mean very much when stated in this phraseology. Think, however, of the subject in terms of world relations. A situation has arisen whereby the relation among world currencies is being determined by international speculators. In 1929 the United States was troubled by the excesses of speculation in Wall Street. Policy was dictated to the end of stopping it. It was pronounced anti-social, economically ruinous. But the injury done by those excesses was as nothing compared with the injury done by the new speculators. By sheer default governments have opened up a new field of operations to these gentry. For in the old days of fixed exchanges, there was no point in such gambling. Practically the only sphere available lay in the fluctuating exchange between China and the outside world. Since China was, and is, on a silver standard, this was at bottom speculation in silver. Now most of the exchanges are at the mercy of gamblers. I know that the gold-buying policy exercised in Washington is supposed in some miraculous way to be the controlling factor. Such a view is short-sighted. Gold-buying is, and is intended to be, merely a spur to speculation. Only a tiny portion of the $50,000,000 fund set apart for gold-buying has been used to buy foreign gold. Hence only a tiny portion has been spent in buying the foreign money with which to buy the gold. This in itself would have practically no effect on the pound-dollar ratio. What affects this particular exchange is the promise held out by gold buying on an ascending price scale in dollars that the dollar will eventually be anchored to gold at an unknown but depreciated number of grains of gold. The foreign price of the dollar in the meantime will thus be depressed by international speculators trying to anticipate its ultimate fixed rate. Even society ladies in Mayfair, according to report, are having their "fling" in this dollar guessing game. What does this mean? That the cost of travel and trade is made entirely dependent upon the whim of irresponsibles. A tourist, having saved up his money for the trip of a lifetime, might find his money worth only a fraction of his original budgetary allowance in terms of the unit of the country he is visiting. True, he might find himself so much the richer by the inverse kind of vagary. But uncertainty of this kind is obviously not the way that international travel will be promoted. Nor, when coupled with other kinds of uncertainties in government action, does it make trade very much better than a gamble.

* * *

Pound-Dollar Ratio

The need for again introducing the pound and the dollar under responsible auspices is thus apparent. On what terms can they be introduced? That is the question. At the world conference a proposal almost went through for tying them together in a loose arrangement at $3.90-$4.10 to the pound. Under this arrangement the bank authorities in the United States and Britain would have countered the operations of speculators with the view of maintaining a steady ratio within this range of variability. President Roosevelt, however, would not agree. So it collapsed. Much water has gone over the dam since then. The problem nowadays is not so much to find an economic as to find a political basis for stabilization. But in the attack upon it, it might be helpful to point out one economic factor. This is that the pound is intrinsically stronger vis-a-vis the dollar than it was at the time of the world conference. A well-known international banker said to me the other day, "If $3.90-$4.10 was normal last July, then $4.40 would be normal today." British recovery from a state in which it was living beyond its means in its international economy is responsible for this. Britain has been rearranging its entire foreign trade economy. Whereas formerly it kept its doors more or less wide open to the world trader, now it is insisting that he shall have either a passport or the entrance fee. In plain language, imports are now subject to tariffs or licenses or quotas. This has sufficed in itself to strengthen the pound in terms of the dollar. But $4.40 is nowhere near the speculator-dictated $5-$5.50 range in which it has lately been oscillating. It is now in the region of $5. When the time for stabilization comes around, will the United States insist that this figure be recognized? It certainly looks like it. There is a fixed idea in American thought that the old parity of $4.86 is normal. It would be advisable for Britain to appreciate the extent and the depth of this sentiment. So far as I have discovered in talking with British officials, there is a tendency to dismiss such a rate without further discussion. Yet I cannot think that the United States will ever negotiate any arrangement more favorable to Britain than this. London might be thinking of all the advantages of stabilization which might reconcile it to such a price.

H. B. E.

Says RFC Being Repaid at Rate $2,000,000 a Day

Jesse H. Jones Tells Manufacturers U. S. Gets Its Money Back

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Declaring the operations of the RFC to date had given unmistakeable evidence that "government business can be conducted in a business-like manner and yet be very helpful to the recovery program," Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, reported last night to western manufacturers on the present financial status of the operations and asked for their support of an expanded program.

"Notwithstanding the fact that we are a generous creditor and that some people think that many of our loans will never be repaid, our collections have averaged $2,500,000 a day for the past nine months, including Sundays, and aggregate slightly more than $1,000,000,000 to date, out of total loans of $2,500,000,000," Mr. Jones told the members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at the fortieth anniversary dinner. This news brought a burst of applause from the audience who had until this time sat in silence as they listened to Mr. Jones' picture a still larger financial aid program than that now being undertaken.

Borrowers Meet Bills

"Interest received to date has exceeded expenses and interest paid by $33,000,000. Our borrowers and not the taxpayers are footing the bill," Mr. Jones continued.

On the basis of this record, Mr. Jones asked continued confidence in the Administration's reconstruction program, declaring that inasmuch as the RFC's activities will expire on Jan. 23, 1934, Congress will need to extend its active life, and "it probably should also broaden its powers somewhat, as we are now unable to do some things that might very properly be done in the aid of agriculture and industry, pending the time when private capital and credit can meet these demands." In envisaging what might be done to aid recovery if more capital were available, Mr. Jones said:

"We have too much factory capacity and too many business buildings, many old and obsolete. These could be torn down and replaced with new and modern construction. New homes could take the place of old ones. Transportation could be further overhauled. Aviation could be greatly expanded. Modern ventilation for homes, offices and business is a field that can use much labor and material. All of these, properly and vigorously pursued, will provide much work."

Bank Rebuilding Vital

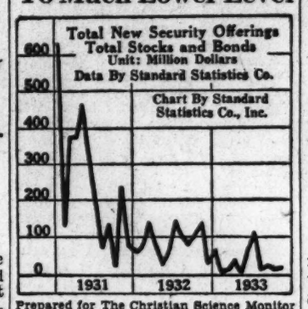
Mr. Jones characterized the rebuilding of the banks as "probably the most lasting and the most important function of the RFC," and said the Government should not stop until every bank in the United States is made a strong bank.

The question of the constitutionality of recovery legislation was touched upon by Mr. Earle Wood Evans, president of the American Bar Association, who said there seems to be some apprehension that the courts would be guided by expediency rather than constitutionality in passing on this legislation.

"The courts of this country are not going to abdicate," he said. "They're going to measure all legislation by the applications of the Constitution. In times of stress such as these the courts have always adhered more closely than ever to the Constitution."

President Roosevelt and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, sent telegrams to the association expressing confidence as to the progress of business recovery, while Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, also spoke.

New Financing Falls To Much Lower Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE low level to which new financing has fallen in the last two years is illustrated on the chart above.

Refunding operations in the next 18 months will involve some $1,500,000,000, compared with only $97,800,000 of actual refunding issues in the first 11 months of 1933.

If business recovery is to proceed far, new corporate financing will also reach a large total, in contrast with the $161,700,000 new money issues offered thus far in 1933.

Electric Power Output Higher Than Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 — Electric power output for the week ended Dec. 9, was 6.6 per cent more than that produced the same week in 1932 and a slight increase over the combined figure for the two preceding weeks. Production for the week totaled 1,619,157,000 kilowatt hours, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute.

The middle Atlantic states showed the biggest increase for the week of 6.2 per cent, compared with a gain of 3.0 per cent for the two weeks before. This was said to be due to increased activity in the industrial plants in the section.

The other regions of the country remained about the same as the last published figures except for the Rocky Mountain district, which, although it registered a gain of 21 per cent over electric output for the like week in 1932, showed a drop of 9.3 per cent from the weeks of Nov. 25 and Dec. 2, combined.

Tangible Basis For Government Credit Required

Financing Operations of United States and France Compared

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Two major financing operations within the last 10 days, one by the United States and the other by France, have focused attention on the theory of many economists that the "credit" of a government must rest on something quite tangible and apart from its taxing powers.

The United States Treasury, working without the benefit of a gold standard or a stabilized money, offered and sold some $950,000,000 of one-year certificates carrying a 2¼ per cent coupon. Within the space of a single day the offering was oversubscribed three times.

The French Treasury, backed by what one school of economic thought calls a "sound money" policy and a still unshaken gold currency, offered and sold 1,500,000,000 francs of five and ten-year bonds at a price to yield purchasers 5½ per cent, or just twice the amount of interest carried on the Treasury certificates. The subscription books were open for six days.

While the outstanding contrast between the two operations was the fact that the American issue was for one year and the French offering was five to ten years, observers of the money market in Wall Street pointed out today that current quotations for outstanding obligations indicate that the United States Treasury, despite recent declines in the bond market, might have been able to finance on a five or ten-year basis more cheaply than the French. Treasury notes maturing in about five years, the nearest comparable obligation of the French issue, are now yielding about 3½ per cent contrasted with the 5½ per cent yield on the French bond.

This situation is brought about, in the opinion of bankers, by the fact that Paris is traditionally a "hard" money center and lacks the machinery for handling large movements of capital, whereas New York, the center of financial America, is an "easy" money center.

The Federal Reserve System operates to prevent any shortage of funds when they are needed in the American banking system through purchasing securities in the open market. The Bank of France, on the other hand, while it has the power of discounting, does not operate in securities for the avowed purpose of controlling credit and its discount rate is its sole instrument of policy.

By supplying member banks with quirements, the Reserve System enable member institutions to take on large amounts of new loans and investments. Treasury obligations as well as others.

The fact that member banks of the system now have large excess reserves was partly responsible, in the opinion of bankers, for the relatively cheap cost and large oversubscription of the last Treasury offering.

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Pitcher Grove Sold to Boston In Record Trade

Landis and Harridge Are Given New Contracts as Majors Meet

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Connie Mack, veteran leader of the Philadelphia Athletics, who startled baseball way back in 1914 by breaking up his famous "$100,000 infield," last night went even further by selling Pitchers "Lefty" Grove and "Rube" Walberg and Infielder Max Bishop to the Boston Red Sox, Mickey Cochrane to the Detroit Tigers and Pitcher George Earnshaw to the Chicago White Sox.

The deals, involving an estimated cash outlay of $300,000, were rumored for the past month, but not announced until last night at the annual meeting of the major leagues in Chicago.

Financial pressure, forced by Philadelphia bankers, was assigned as the reason for the sales, some of the most important in the history of baseball. The deals all but complete a break-up of the famous Athletic team that won the world's championship in 1929 and '30. Only Jimmie Foxx, champion batsman and home-run king of the majors, remains of the outstanding baseball troupe.

Mack refused to reveal the cash terms, but announced that the Athletics had obtained Harold Warstler, shortstop, and pitcher Bob Kline from the Red Sox and catcher Charlie Berry from the White Sox. Detroit gave up catcher Johnny Pasek, obtained last summer by the Tigers from Beaumont of the Texas League, but he, in turn, was sent to the White Sox, who wanted a catcher to make up for the loss of Berry.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis is still the big chief of organized baseball. Stuffed in his pocket today, was his third contract of seven years—with one month added—to run baseball as commissioner, an office created almost 14 years ago.

The new contract was framed to run from Nov. 15, 1934, to Dec. 15, 1941. The Judge's second seven-year term expires next November, but a month was added so that the third term would expire during the regular major league meeting.

William Harridge, who first gained the attention of B. B. "Ban" Johnson by his efficiency in handling time-tables for baseball players, yesterday was reëlected president, secretary and treasurer of the American League for a term of five years. Harridge succeeded the late Ernest S. Barnard in 1931 as president and had been elected to one-year terms since then until the offer and acceptance of a five-year term yesterday.

It was almost definite that the all-star baseball game, inaugurated last July, would not be repeated in 1934 as considerable opposition had sprung up.

It also was the consensus of club owners that nothing would be done with the radio broadcasting question, each club doing as it pleased in permitting broadcasts.

The proposal for a uniform baseball for the majors seemed certain of winning out although the leagues still were at loggerheads as to which one to accept—the National or American.

Donie Bush, former Cincinnati manager, was named pilot of the Minneapolis club of the American Association. It was also announced that the major league club owners had turned down the proposal of interleague games. The two leagues will meet in joint session today.

No Pros Allowed On College Fields

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Pacific Coast Conference is opposed to the playing of professional football in any stadium where college football teams compete.

A resolution to this effect was passed at yesterday's closing session of the annual winter Conference meeting, after Los Angeles representatives said professional interests were trying to lease the memorial coliseum in that city. University of Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles play in that stadium.

No Conference football champion was officially recognized for 1933. Stanford, Oregon and Southern California finished with four victories and one defeat, but the Trojans listed one Conference tie in its record.

Leading Teams British Soccer Standings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 13

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	10	5	3	33	18	25
Tottenham Hotspur	10	4	4	32	17	24
Derby County	9	5	3	32	19	23
Huddersfield Town	9	5	4	44	31	23

Second Division

Grimsby Town	13	0	5	44	19	26
Blackpool	9	5	4	30	18	23
Bolton Wanderers	11	1	6	34	27	23
Port Vale	10	2	6	38	21	22

Third Division—Northern Section

Chesterfield	14	0	2	45	14	28
Stockport County	10	3	3	38	21	23
Halifax Town	9	2	5	28	23	20
Trainmere Rovers	8	3	5	31	18	19
Walsall	9	1	6	37	22	19
Barnsley	8	3	5	31	30	19
Barrow	7	5	4	40	31	19

Third Division—Southern Section

Norwich City	11	2	3	44	24	24
Queen's Park R.	9	3	4	30	17	21
Coventry City	8	4	4	39	22	20
Charlton Athletic	9	2	5	43	26	20
Crystal Palace	8	4	5	35	29	20
Exeter City	8	4	6	31	24	20

Scottish League

Motherwell	18	3	0	52	18	39
Glasgow Rangers	16	2	2	64	20	34
Aberdeen	11	4	6	52	30	26
Ayr United	10	6	5	54	58	26

Whitney Memorial Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The Payne Whitney Memorial Trophy, for intercity court tennis doubles, will come back for the first time to its real home, at Manhasset, Long Island, this week, when the annual contest between teams representing New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Tuxedo, will be staged both on the Whitney court, and on the court built by Clarence H. Mackey, at Roslyn. Henry G. Grey, sponsor of the plan for the trophy, and chairman of the committee, recently canvassed a syndicate using the Mackey court, where some 25 players are now playing regularly, under the guidance of Punch Fairs, the former professional there. Then he took up the plan with Mr. and Mrs. John Hay Whitney, who now own the Manhasset property, and Mrs. Whitney consented to the use of her court.

Prentice Sees Hope For United States In Davis Cup Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following the collapse of the United States forces in the 1933 Davis Cup tennis competition abroad a rather dark picture was painted for 1934. Now along comes Bernon S. Prentice, chairman of the United States Davis Cup committee, striking a hopeful note and revealing in a supplemental report to the United States Lawn Tennis Association the elaborate extent to which the 1934 program has been mapped out, including winter practice.

Prentice, the 1933 chairman and non-playing team captain, says "In spite of rather gloomy prophecies of our 1934 chances, I am far from dejected." He has listed the players in whom he places his trust to carry the burden. "I have full assurance from George Lott, reports to the contrary, that he is not interested in professional offers," said Prentice. "He and John Van Ryn constitute one of the outstanding doubles teams of the world and are available. Sidney Wood, Wimbledon champion in 1931 and unavailable for play last year, is a candidate. He played outstanding tennis in our recent championship. Frank Shields' game has improved tremendously during the last year and he is certainly an important candidate for next year's team, and there are many others."

No mention of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. or Clifford S. Sutter, the former Tulane University star, was made. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., now a professional, Allison and Sutter were the top-ranking three American players in the 1932 list. Wood was fourth, Shields next, Van Ryn ninth and Lott eleventh. Lester R. Stoefen of California, No. 6, has denied recently he intended to turn pro, and is expected to bid for a Davis Cup post.

In spite of the fact that there are strong teams representing Australia, Japan and France and Great Britain waiting in the challenge round with the stalwarts, Frederick J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, Prentice says, although it will take great tennis to win, the United States will "certainly have a look-in."

Winter workouts under the supervision of such former Davis Cup stars as Richard N. Williams 2d and Holcombe Ward will be afforded the United States candidates, Prentice revealed. The players will have the use of the Court House court, an exclusive metropolitan location, where the outdoor conditions are approximated under a glass roof on a specially constructed surface. Shields and Wood, among others, will be coached in "aggressive, offensive tennis, with special attention to net play and volleying."

Australia or Japan or both may challenge in the North American Zone for 1934, instead of trying to wade through the bigger European field, Prentice said. Peru and Brazil have already filed notice of entry in the South American Zone. The American interzone Davis Cup finals will be played in the United States May 31, June 1 and 2. The Wimbledon championships take place June 25 to July 7. The American-European interzone cup final is scheduled for July 21-24, and the challenge round on the historic Wimbledon turf, July 28-31.

McLaughlin Victor After Battle With Ryan of Yale Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The four favorites all came through to the semifinal round of the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament yesterday, though in some cases the match was much closer than had been anticipated.

Rowland B. Haines, the Columbia University Club leader and former National champion, showed the best play of the day, in swamping R. Mason Kirkland of Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 15—4, 15—3, while his clubmate, Edward G. McLaughlin, had the hardest battle, before he put out the Yale Club star, Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., losing the first game, and being close to defeat in the third. The score was 9—15, 15—4, 15—12. In the final game, McLaughlin led at 10—0, but Ryan caught him at 11-all, and threatened to take the lead. But McLaughlin steadied at that point, and finally ran out the match after several more innings.

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, was below form in the earlier part of his match with Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club, and extra points were required in the first game, though finally it went to the national champion. He was also inclined to play well within his powers, in the second and final game, but finally won the match at 18—15, 15—12.

Milton Baron, member of both the City Athletic Club and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, but playing under the banner of the latter, was an easy winner over Charales R. Ince, another Columbia University Club player, 15—8 15—4. The winner of the first tournament of the season had an easy time to defeat Ince, who is not a member of the first ten, and holds a minor position on the Columbia Club team. The semifinal round will be played tomorrow, with the final on Saturday. The summary:

Princeton Club Invitation Tournament—Fourth Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated L. S. Green, City A. C., 18—15, 15—11.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 15—4

Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeatel F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 9—15, 15—4, 15—12.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—4, 15—3.

Van Kempen and Audy Win

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13 (AP)—In an exciting finish, the team of Piete Van Kempen, veteran Dutch cyclist, and Jules Audy, flashy young Canadian, won Cleveland's second international six-day bicycle race last night. A close second was the team of Frank Bartell, Czechoslovakian, and Fred Ottevaire, outstanding Belgian star. In third place was the team of Charles Winter, German, and Al Crossley Jr., Bostonian. William (Torchy) Peden, red-haired Canadian speedster, and Henry Lepage, spectacular Canadian, finished fourth, and Anthony Beckman, veteran American, and Norman Hill, Californian.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 3, Oklahoma City 1.

Most Points To Canadian Group Hockey Sextets

Detroit Is Only American Division Team to Win a League Contest

National Hockey League

United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	8	1	4	32	26	17
Chicago	6	1	6	16	18	13
Boston	6	0	7	28	39	12
Rangers	4	2	5	15	17	10

Canadian Division

Toronto	10	1	2	49	19	21
Canadians	6	2	6	24	25	14
Ottawa	5	1	7	26	24	11
Montreal	3	3	6	20	32	9
Americans	2	3	7	23	43	7

Results Dec. 12

Toronto 4, Boston 1.
Americans 3, Rangers 0.
Canadiens 1, Ottawa, 1, overtime.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 13—Capitalizing on well-executed passing plays in the second and third periods, Detroit Red Wings gained a decisive 4-to-1 victory over Chicago Black Hawks here last night. The Wings now have a firmer grip on first place in the American Division of the National Hockey League. They are four points ahead of Chicago, their nearest rival. Superior checking along the wings and smarter passing were the factors that gave the Detroiters their victory before 7000 customers. Ralph Weiland was a leading performer in the Detroit attack. He collected one goal and one assist. His goal in the second period was the first scoring on either side. Once in the lead, the Wings were never headed. The summary:

Detroit		Chicago
Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, lw		
	rw, Couture, March, Kendall	
Goodfellow, Weiland, Pettinger, c		
	c, Gottselig, Cook, Leswick	
Carson, Marker, Wiseman, Aurie, rw		
	lw, Thompson, Shephard, Romnes	
Robertson, Evans, ld	rd, Jenkins	
Young, Buswell, rd	ld, Conacher, Abel	
Roach, g	g, Gardiner	

Score—Detroit 4, Chicago 1. Goals—Weiland, Aurie, Marker, Lewis for Detroit; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Goodfellow 2, Lewis, Aurie, Weiland for Detroit; Thompson, Conacher for Chicago. Referees—G. N. Goodman and Dr. F. J. McCurry. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—New York Rangers stayed in their slump, so far as Garden games are concerned, when they opposed their local rivals, the Americans, last night, and the latter pulled out a 3-to-0 victory in a game that was slow until the final period, when a "lucky" goal by Eddie Burke altered the complexion of the play, but failed to stop the Americans. Burke dropped a high goal over Aitkenhead's shoulder early in the third session. He scored another later and a fracas between Bill Cook, Heller and Dutton sent them all off for major penalties. Then Himes scored alone, while Rangers had only forwards on the ice, and though Rangers tried, Grant stopped them, and American defensive play held them scoreless. The summary:

Americans		Rangers
Jackson, Klein, McVeigh, Gross, lw		
	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Murdoch	
Himes, Conn, McVeigh, c		
	c, Boucher, Murdoch, Asmundson, Carr	
Martin, Burke, Picketts, Patterson, rw		
	lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Siebert, Asmundson	
Brydge, Murray, ld	rd, Seibert, Pusie, W. Cook	
Dutton, Doran, rd	ld, Johnson, Brennan, Keeling, Heller	
Grant, g	g, Aitkenhead	

Score—Americans 3, Rangers 0. Goals Burke 2, Himes for Americans. Assist—Klein for Americans. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Toronto Maple Leafs handed the Boston Bruins a 4-to-1 defeat in a rough National Hockey League game at the Boston Garden last night. Lenient officiating encouraged and finally resulted in a repugnant hockey scene with both Eddie Shore and Ace Bailey injured. Punishment called for match penalties to Shore and Red Horner. The disgraceful affairs involving innocent Bailey and the belligerents, Shore and Horner, climaxed the unnecessary roughness. The near-riot came in the second period with the score tied at 1 to 1. When play resumed the Leafs took the lead on one of Kilrea's two goals and in the third period they added two more. Up to the time of the "mayhem" Bruins had played their best hockey of the season. Throughout the entire contest the goaltenders featured. The summary:

Toronto		Boston
Cotton, Jackson, Kilrea, lw		
	rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver	
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c		
	c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman, Ripley	
Sands, Conacher, Bailey, Boll, rw		
	lw, Gracie, Beattie, Ripley, Galbraith	
Horner, Day, ld	rd, Shore, Clapper	
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Smith, Hitchman	
Hainsworth, g	g, Thompson	

Score—Toronto 4, Boston 1. Goals—Kilrea 2, Day, Primeau for Toronto; Ripley for Boston. Assist—Day for Toronto. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—Ottawa Senators tightened their hold on third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League last night by holding the second-place Canadiens of Montreal to a one-all tie. However, the locals had to have a fluke goal to even the score for them with less than two minutes of the third period remaining, a shot from Finnigan striking Burke's skate and caroming into the net. This offset the counter of Carson in the first period when he scored after a passing attack with Joliat and Gagnon. Canadiens had quite a good margin on the play, the Senators being spotty, at times rushing strongly and hemming the Canadiens in their own end, but the visitors forced the pace most of the time. The summary:

Canadiens		Ottawa
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw		
	rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie	
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c		
	c, Kaminsky, Voss, Cox, Howe	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, rw		
	lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey	
Carson, Bourgault, ld	rd, Bowman, Leduc	
S. Mantha, Burke, rd	ld, Shields, Leduc	
Chabot, g	g, Beveridge	

Score—Canadiens 1, Ottawa 1. Goals—Carson for Canadiens, Finnigan for Ottawa. Assists—Joliat and Gagnon for Canadiens; E. Roche for Ottawa. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and W. J. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Yale Elects Shephard

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13 (AP)—Roger B. Shephard Jr. '35 of St. Paul, Minn., last night was elected captain of the Yale 150-pound football team at a meeting of the squad and coaches at Yale University. For the last two years Shephard has been key man in the passing attack of the team.

University Fencers' Club Captures U. S. Junior Foils Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The University Fencers' Club, composed of graduates of New York University, won the first fencing championship of the winter season, or the last of 1933, as the case may be, when it captured the United States junior foils team championship at The Fencers Club, yesterday evening. It was composed of Jose R. de Capriles, Hugo Castello, and Max Kapner.

Fifteen teams, including two each from the local colleges, Columbia University, New York University and College of the City of New York; two teams from outside the metropolitan district, Yale University and the Sword Club of Philadelphia, and seven local clubs participated.

The other finalist was the team from Salle de Armes Vince, composed of Peter W. Bruder, Joseph E. Barmack, and Julio de la Cerra. They failed to get a single bout from the winners, the score being 5 to 0.

In the first round, Salle Vince defeated City College second team, 5 to 1; Saltus Club defeated Columbia first, 5 to 2; The Fencers Club defeated Yale, 5 to 2; New York A. C. defeated Lafayette Fencers, 5 to 2; Greco Fencers Club defeated New York University second, 5 to 4; University Fencers' defeated Sword Club, 5 to 2; and the first City College team defeated the first New York University, 5 to 3. In the second, City College first defeated Columbia second 5 to 3; The Fencers Club defeated New York A. C. 5 to 3; Vince defeated Saltus 5 to 1; and University Fencers defeated Greco 5 to 3.

University Fencers' disposed of City College in the first semifinal, 5 to 2; and Vince defeated The Fencers Club, 5 to 3.

In the final, Jose de Capriles defeated Bruder, 5 to 2; Hugo Castello defeated Cerra, 5 to 3, and Bruder 5 to 3; and Max Kapner defeated Barmack, 5 to 3, and Cerra, 5 to 4.

Taberski Defeats E. Ralph Greenleaf In Billiard Play

World Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	4	0	88	8
James Caras, Wilmington	3	0	74	14
George Kelly, Philadelphia	4	1	48	16
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	3	1	43	11
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	3	1	80	6
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	2	3	51	10
Wm. Mosconi, Philadelphia	2	3	65	10
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	1	4	56	41
Charles Seaback, Astoria	1	5	65	22
Benjamin Allen, Kan. City	1	6	55	23

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York City, attempting to win the world pocket-billiard championship title here for the thirteenth time, met his third defeat in five games here last night. He was beaten by Frank I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., 125 to 98 in 18 innings. The winner counted 30 for high run, while Greenleaf had a 38.

Taberski got away to a good start. At the end of five innings he led 38 to 2 minus, but failed to add materially to his score in the next five frames, while Greenleaf came within 8 points of tying after runs of 15, 13, 38 and 6. The score at this point read Taberski 76, Greenleaf 68.

In the afternoon games Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., won for the first time when he nosed out Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Mo., 125 to 117 in 22 innings. In the other afternoon game George Kelly of Philadelphia, national champion, added another victory to his score when he defeated Pasquale Natalie of Chicago, 125 to 85, in 28 innings.

F. I. Taberski—0 0s 0s 30s 11 15s 0 4 20 0 3 0 27 12 0s 1 0 7—125. Scratches—5. High Run—30. Innings—18.

E. R. Greenleaf—0 0s 0 0s 0 15s 0 13s 38 6 0 10 4 14 3s 0 0 0—98. Scratches—5. High Run—38. Innings—18.

Charles Seaback—0 0s 41 0 0 23 3s 44 0s 0 1 0 0 0s 0 0 0s 1 16 2.—125. Scratches—6. High Run—44. Innings—22.

Benjamin Allen—2s 0 0s 11 0 18 11 0s 0 0 0 0 15 36s 0 19 0s 0f (foul) 0 0 11—117. Scratches—5. Foul—1. High Run—36. Innings—21.

George Kelly—1 13 3 0 27 0 5 0 0s 0s 0 0 1s 11 1 3s 14s 0 18s 0s 0 10 1 0s 0 3s 9s 15—125. Scratches—10. High Run—27. Innings—28.

Pasquale Natalie—0 1 0 10 0 16 0 5 3s 0s 0s 0s 2s 0 11 0s 0 0 0s 0s 0 26 0 0 16 14s 0 5—85. Scratches—9. Penalty—15, 26. Innings—28.

Lordi Defeats Finck

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Joseph J. Lordi of the New York Athletic Club, the newest sensation in squash tennis, showed his skill in convincing style yesterday, when he entered the semifinal round of the national fall tournament for unranked players over David H. Finck, the leader of the unbeaten team of City Athletic Club, on the home courts of the winner. This is Lordi's first season, and his victory makes him a strong favorite to win the tourney. The match was a seesaw affair, with Lordi failing to get a point in the second game, yet winning by a score of 15—2, 0—15, 15—6. He will meet E. P. Field Jr. of Short Hills, in the semifinal. Another fourth-round match went to Gerard T. Baxter, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, who defeated Denning Miller, Harvard Club, after a close battle, requiring extra points in both games, at 17—15, 18—14. Baxter will meet Joseph O. Hobson, another sensaton of the Mercury Foot ranks, in the other semifinal.

Princeton Football Dates

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 13 (AP)—Princeton University's football schedule for 1934, released last night, is featured by the return of Harvard University for the first time since the colleges severed relations in 1926. The game will be played at Boston Nov. 3. Columbia University, Brown University, United States Naval Academy and Rutgers University, all of whom the Tigers defeated in the course of their undefeated and untied season this year, do not appear on the 1934 card. Cornell University and Lehigh University, however, will be met after a lapse of two years. Contrary to the tradition that says Princeton football teams should wind up their campaigns with the Yale University game, the Tigers will play the Elis on Nov. 17 and close against Dartmouth College the following Saturday. The schedule: Oct. 6—Amherst College; 13—Williams College; 20—Washington and Lee University; 27—Cornell at Ithaca. Nov. 3—Harvard at Boston; 10—Lehigh; 17—Yale; 24—Dartmouth.

Holy Cross Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 13—Charles Harvey '35 of Somerville has been elected captain of the 1934 football team at Holy Cross. The new leader, who has been a regular tackle on the varsity for two seasons, was mentioned on several All-American teams this past fall. He prepared at Samuel Johnson School.

Princeton Elects Two Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 13—Captains for two Princeton varsity athletic teams were elected here yesterday. Johnson Garrett '35 of Baltimore, Md., was chosen to lead the soccer team, and James E. Walsh '35 of Merrick, N. Y., was chosen to lead the cross-country team.

Cicely Fenwick Moves Nearer To Title Round

Faces Mrs. Madeira in Atlantic Coast Squash Racquets Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC City, N. J., Dec. 13—Cicely Fenwick of England moved two steps nearer the Atlantic Coast women's squash racquets championship yesterday when she won her third and quarterfinal round matches in the invitation tournament being held on the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall courts. The English star, who was a member of the British touring team which swept the American courts last season, faces Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion, Penna., in the semifinal round.

Miss Fenwick won in straight sets from Natalie Peace of Philadelphia, 15—1, 18—16, 15—10, and Mrs. H. Stuart Green of New York, 15—9, 17—15, 15—4.

Mrs. Madeira, the Pennsylvania state champion, defeated Edith Hahs of Philadelphia, 17—15, 15—8, 15—11, in the third round and then reached the round of four with a hard-fought 15—10, 15—11, 6—15, 15—6 victory over Eleonora R. Sears of Boston in the quarterfinal round.

Anne Page of Philadelphia and Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, Penna., each won two matches to reach the semifinal, with Miss Page having extra-game battles in the third and quarterfinal rounds. The summary:

Atlantic Coast Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Third Round

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, New York, defeated Esther Daly, Merion, 15—10, 18—14, 15—1.

Betty Woolsey, New Haven, defeated Mrs. F. W. Paine, New York, 15—9, 15—9, 15—7.

Cicely Fenwick, England, defeated Natalie Peace, Philadelphia, 15—1, 18—16, 15—10.

Marguerite Anderson, Plainfield, defeated Mrs. T. E. Francis, Boston, 15—11, 15—11, 15—6.

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, defeated Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 15—5, 15—7, 15—12.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. E. Trevor Hill, New York, 17—15, 15—11, 15—7.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, defeated Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, 17—15, 15—8, 15—11.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Beatrice Moore, Montclair, 13—15, 17—14, 15—12, 15—11.

Quarterfinal Round

Cicely Fenwick defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 15—9, 17—15, 15—4.

Mrs. Crawford C. Maderia defeated Eleonora R. Sears, 15—10, 15—11, 6—15, 15—6.

Anne Page defeated Marguerite Anderson, 5—15, 8—15, 15—8, 18—14, 15—11.

Cecile Bowes defeated Betty Woolsey, 18—15, 15—10, 15—13.

More Scoring And Fewer Tie Games In Pro Football

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Professional football adopted two rule changes this year it hoped would give the public what it wanted—more scoring and fewer tie games. The final league statistics issued yesterday show that both aims were accomplished.

The two changes were to allow forward passing from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage, instead of from five yards back, and to move the goal posts back to the goal line. The four chief results were these:

Twice as many field goals kicked.

Twice as many points scored, 1105 in 57 games.

A greater percentage of passes completed, 614 of 1630 or more than 37 per cent.

Tie games decreased from 20 per cent of those played in 1932 to only five or less than 5 per cent cent of the league contests in 1933.

The statistics also show how the New York Giants and the Chicago Bears won their playoff positions by leading the eastern and western divisions, respectively.

The Bears gained 3029 yards to lead the league, closely followed by the Giants with 2970. Chicago scored 133 points to 82 for their opponents and the Giants 244 against 107.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, with Benny Friedman doing the tossing, led in passes completed with 79 successful of 169 attempted, an average of 43 per cent. The Bears completed 92 of 210 attempted for an average of 43 per cent. Harry Newman and the Giants completed 74 of 180 for an average of 41 per cent.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	6	2	5	24	33	14
Buffalo	5	4	3	32	22	14
Cleveland	6	1	5	32	33	13
Syracuse	6	0	6	28	33	12
Windsor	5	0	5	23	16	10
London	3	1	7	17	27	7

Results Dec. 12

Buffalo 7, Cleveland 3.
London 4, Syracuse 2.

Bisons Stop Cleveland Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Dec. 13—After playing no decision contests in four of their last five International Hockey League engagements, Buffalo Bisons broke loose here last night. They defeated Cleveland Indians, surprise club of the league this season, by a score of 7 to 3. It was the first real scoring exhibition offered by the Bisons this winter and elevated them into first place, tied with Detroit Olympics. Roth scored two goals for the locals, Keating, Newman, Teasdale, Berlett and Jarvis scored one each. Locking got two Cleveland goals and Michael Brophy one.

London Comes Out of Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 13—London Tecumsehs came out of a prolonged slump here last night to defeat Syracuse Stars in overtime by a score of 4 to 3. It was the third win for London in 11 games after the most unsatisfactory early season campaign in several years. Leroy Goldsworthy scored three times for London, and Bernard Brophy once. Miller and Darragh were the scorers for Syracuse.

Eight Games For Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—University of Pennsylvania's 1934 varsity football schedule, calling for eight games, was announced recently. It calls for a contest with Rutgers for the first time since 1891 and one with Yale for the first time since 1925. The schedule follows: Oct. 6—Ursinus; 13—Yale at New Haven; 20—Rutgers; 27—United States Naval Academy; Nov. 3—Lafayette; 10—Pennsylvania State; 17—Columbia; 29—Cornell.

College Basketball Results

Augustana 28, South Dakota 23.
Capital 30, Marietta 22.
Iowa State 27, Coe 22.
Kansas 27, Kansas State 13.
Louisville 33, Georgetown (Ky.) Col. 28.
Marquette 24, Northwestern 22.
Purdue 46, Imndiana S. T. 30.
St. Louis 32, Illinois 21.
Wabash 32, Franklin College 31.
Western (Ill.) Teach. 36, St. Ambrose 14.

College Hockey Results

Harvard 4, M. I. T. 1.

Hull Defends Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The text of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's economic proposal before the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, as given out by the State Department, follows:

Whereas the governments of the American republics, convened at the Seventh International Conference of American States, are impressed with the disastrous effect of obstructions to international trade upon the full and stable business recovery of individual nations, as well as upon general world prosperity; are desirous of abandoning economic conflict and of achieving some measure of economic disarmament; are confident that through mutually profitable exchange of goods they themselves and the governments of the other nations of the world may reduce unemployment, increase domestic prices and improve business conditions in their respective countries; and

Recognize that the existing high trade barriers can be effectively reduced only through simultaneous action by the nations of the world;

Based on Mutual Concessions

Be it therefore resolved by the Seventh International Conference of American States, that the governments of the American republics shall promptly undertake to promote trade among their respective peoples and other nations and to reduce high trade barriers through the negotiation of comprehensive bilateral reciprocity treaties based upon mutual concessions; and

Be it further resolved that the governments of the American republics do each subscribe, and call upon other governments of the world to subscribe, to the policy and undertaking, through simultaneous action of the principal nations, of gradually reducing tariffs and other barriers to mutually profitable movements of goods, services and capital between nations, such policy and undertaking being in words and figures as follows:

That at the earliest practicable date consistent with the exceptions and reservations herein, the subscribing governments, while not neglecting unilateral action, will simultaneously initiate between and among themselves negotiations for the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements for the removal of prohibitions and restrictions and for the reduction of tariff rates to a moderate level.

Temporary Restrictions Allowed

The reservations and exceptions shall apply to the entire undertaking herein and shall expressly include the operation of temporary, emergency, or other extraordinary measures comprising domestic programs, primarily for national economic recovery, now or hereafter in operation in any country party to this undertaking.

The object of this undertaking is to assert and maintain the broad economic policy of exploration combining with any existing domestic program a suitable program of international economic coöperation as each nation emerges from serious panic conditions.

Revision of 1927 Convention

The subscribing governments undertake mostly that their aim will be substantial reductions of basic trade barriers and liberalization of commercial policy as aforesaid and not merely the removal of temporary and abnormal restrictions and increments imposed for bargaining purposes. They will endeavor in so doing to direct their greatest efforts toward the elimination of those duties and restrictions which completely or almost completely exclude international competition, such as those which restrict the importation of particular commodities to less than 3 to 5 per centum of domestic consumption; also protective duties or restrictions which have been in effect for a considerable period of time without having brought about domestic production equal to 15 per centum of the total domestic consumption thereof.

As a part of this undertaking they will revive and revise the convention of 1927 to agree upon a new convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions together with other general conventions having in view the removal of impediments to commerce and endeavor to obtain for all such instruments acceptance as nearly universal as possible.

The subscribing governments declare that the principle of equality of treaty stands and must continue to stand as the basis of all acceptable commercial policies. Accordingly they undertake that whatever agreements they enter into shall include the most-favored-nation clause in its unconditional and unrestricted form to be applied to all types of control of international trade, limited only by such exceptions as may be commonly recognized as legitimate; and they undertake that such agreements shall not introduce features which, while possibly providing an immediate advantage for the contracting parties, might react disadvantageously upon world trade as a whole.

The subscribing governments declare further that the most-favored nation principle enjoins upon states making use of the quota system or other systems for limiting imports the application of these systems in such a way as to dislocate as little as possible the relative competitive positions naturally enjoyed by the various countries in supplying the articles affected.

Permanent International Agency

With a view to encouraging the development of unified and comprehensive multilateral treaties as a vitally important instrument of trade liberalization the advantages of which treaties ought not to be open to countries which refuse to confer similar advantages, the subscribing governments declare and call upon all countries to declare that they will not invoke their right to demand under the most-favored-nation clause contained in bilateral treaties to which they may be parties any benefits of multilateral treaties which have as their general purpose the liberalization of international economic relations and which are open to the accession of all countries provided that such renunciation shall not operate in so far as the country entitled to most-favored-nation treatment in fact reciprocally accords the benefits which it seeks.

For the purpose of carrying out the policy embraced in the foregoing undertaking, the subscribing governments favor the establishment of a permanent international agency which shall closely observe the steps taken by each of them in effecting reductions of trade barriers and which shall upon request furnish information to them regarding the progress made by each in effectuating the aforesaid program.

In consideration of the premises, the governments of the American republics earnestly call upon the appropriate agencies of the World Monetary and Economic Conference at London, now in recess, promptly to coöperate in bringing this proposal to a favorable conclusion.

Washington Pushes Colombian Treaty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved the draft of the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Colombia.

The treaty, the first of a series proposed with South and Central American countries to strengthen the bonds of economic unity between the American republics, provides for keeping Colombian coffee on the free duty list for two years, thus greatly assisting Colombia's coffee trade. Colombia will give favorable treatment to American manufactured goods.

The signatures of only Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, and Dr. Fabio Lozano, Colombian Minister to the United States are needed to make the treaty binding, subject to ratification by the legislative branches of both governments.

Sororities Abolished By Swarthmore 'Coeds'

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13 (AP

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Gunning Accessories
Paints—Cutlery

BLOOMFIELD

Established 1876
Heckel's Centre Market
HOME OF GOOD MARKETING
40 BROAD ST. Tel. Bloomfield 2-{0770 0771 0772
THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MARKET IN TOWN

A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE ICE CREAM and FINE CANDIES
All orders receive prompt and careful attention.
89 WASHINGTON ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0626

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE
9-12 a. m. daily

TRY OUR
Christmas Cakes
and Other Pastries
You Will Be Pleased
Fechner's Bakery
483 CENTRAL AVENUE Or. 3-1708

ALADDIN'S
are specializing in
GAY WRAPPINGS and UNUSUAL CARDS for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
74 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA

Smith's FLOWERS
557 Main St.
Orange 2-1000

Christmas Cards
in a beautiful assortment at
WILLIS GIFT SHOPPE
Circulating Library and Picture Puzzle
334 SPRINGVALE AVENUE Or. 3-8686

HENRY M. LESHER
Realtor
Insurance Agent and Broker
Oranges—Maplewood—Short Hills
142 EATON PLACE AT GROVE STREET STATION
Or. 3-4276 Res. Or. 5-7807

MEN and BOYS
like useful gifts
You will find them at
THE LOMAR CO.
LOUIS SKLOWER, Prop.
532 MAIN STREET Near Woolworth's

LINGERIE AND ACCESSORIES for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Little Town Shop, INC.
24 NORTH HARRISON ST. Or. 3-4010

ORANGE 5-0700
EAST ORANGE-NASH INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT
Martens'
for ICE CREAM, SODAS, SUNDAES
Homemade candies. Parties supplied.
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

Ideal Market Co., Inc.
232 SPRINGDALE AVENUE
Choice Meats and Poultry
for particular people.
Or. 3-1542—1543

COMPLETE FAMILY SERVICE, 13c per pound
Shirts 10c extra
CHAMPION LAUNDRY
46 NORTH MUNN AVENUE

Delicious
FRUITS and CANDY
for Christmas packages.
Sun dried unsulphured fruits, tree ripened oranges and grape fruit.
OLIVE MAY CO., Inc.
13 WASHINGTON PLACE

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace
Tel. Temple Bar 1364

PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra
Tel. Gutenberg 42-71

BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden
Tel. A2 Flora 0178

FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.406

BOSTON
1 Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330

NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue
Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600

KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
Tel. Victor 3702

SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240

LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004

SEATTLE
824 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904

PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg.
Tel. Chestnut 5173

MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445

CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave.
Tel. Randolph 7641

DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Madison 3610

Also by local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Christmas Time is *Greeting Time*
Post's
Cards—never before so lovely.
370 MAIN ST. 560 CENTRAL AVE.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Christmas Dinner Dec. 24, 12.30-5
New Year's Day, 12.30-5
Served for $1.00
ANTIQUES FOR GIFTS
426 Main Street Orange 4-2770

Christmas Decorations
Electrical Appliances
G. E. Radios

Gardner Electric Co.
18 WASHINGTON PLACE Or. 3-8503

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
makes delicious candy and desserts.
J. C. CANMER
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
108 William Street Or. 3-3986
Free delivery.

EXQUISITE GIFTS
that women love, also
Children's Wear
BERNARD'S
530 Main Street, near Woolworth's

ROY W. PIERSON
JEWELER
Affiliated with
MILTON S. BOWMAN CORP.
523 5TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Exceptional values in precious and semi-precious stones, jewelry, watches and silverware.
11 WARRINGTON PLACE OR. 5-5573

APPRECIATION
We thank Monitor Readers for their patronage
It is our desire and purpose to give Monitor readers just a little better service than is obtainable elsewhere at the same price.
YE "GOLDEN RULE"
DRY CLEANING—REPAIRING
440 Main Street

ENGLEWOOD

STEIN'S
HUNTING TOGS
52 Englewood Ave. Phone Eng. 3-0543

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 4-6448
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
Sport and daytime dresses, individual styling, economically priced.

HACKENSACK

Alyward's Food Shop
For Your Holiday Supply
Nuts—Plain, Salted and Roasted
— CANDIES —
254 Main St. Hack. 2-1932

VISIT THE
Vanity Specialty Shop
for your corsets, lingerie, hosiery, gloves, etc.
228 MAIN ST. Hack. 2-9296

HEGER SERVICE
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
SERVING BERGEN COUNTY
RUTH. 2-5430

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJIN
Upholstering of the oetter kind
Dealer in high grade Bedding and Upholstry. Slip covers to order, cushions, draperies. Making over and recovering hair mattresses and box springs a specialty. Feathers renovated and put into new ticks. Brass beds relacquered and iron beds made over in all wood finishes.
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET, HOBOKEN, N. J.
Phone Hob. 3-1139

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

GIFTS that spell good cheer in the hearts of men.
Christmas Haberdashery and Hats of the Better Grade
LEO GOTTLIEB
98 MONTICELLO AVENUE, Jersey City

H. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Complete Line of Holiday Merchandise
337 Central Ave., Cor. Lincoln St.

Metropolitan Hardware Co.
Wear Ever Aluminum Roasters, $2.98
Practical Gifts for Everyone in the Family
Westinghouse Electrical Appliances
722 BERGEN AVENUE

PROSPECT COAL CO.
FOOT OF MEADOW STREET
BAYONNE, N. J.
COAL
also Building Material and Masons' Supplies
Bayonne 3-1185-6-7

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
619 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0396

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

Hudson Boulevard Fur Co.
3848 HUDSON BOULEVARD
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
REPAIRING REMODELING
Near State Theatre Jo. Sq. 2-3613

MAPLEWOOD

STRUBBE
Ice Cream in Special Forms for Your Christmas and New Year's Dinners.
Home-made Candy, fresh daily.
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Timely Christmas Gifts
ANTIQUE JEWELRY REPRODUCTIONS
SKI and SNOW SUITS
Ladies, Misses and Childrens
Santa Claus will be here to receive the children, big and little.
Constance Harris Inc.
179 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
Sales Agent for
Yardley Toiletries
MAPLEWOOD CENTRE S. OR. 2-0070

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
EXTRA FANCY TABLE RAISINS, 39c a package.
F. S. V. SOUTHERN FRUIT CAKE, 2 one-pound cakes in a tin, $1.79.
177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
S. Or. 2-4300—4301—4302

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Real German Christmas STOLLEN and Fruit Cakes
Holiday Cookies and Marzipan.
Removed to 175 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8360, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

GOOD Flower Shop
"We have grown our own since 1880"
Floral Art
Fine Flowers
Plants—Pottery
373 Bloomfield Av.
Opp. Post Office
Stanley W. Good
Montclair 3-0255

When you want electrical repairing, wiring or electrical appliances of any kind, always try
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS
568 BLOOMFIELD AVE MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Montclair Food Co., Inc.
PLUM PUDDINGS, FRUIT CAKES, NUTS, RAISINS, OLIVES, PICKLES, Etc.
Specially Priced for Christmas
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phones 3-0220—0221

Mary Barclay Dress Shop
42 Church St., MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY
Showing Most Attractive Gowns
for All Occasions
PERSONAL SERVICE
Phone Montclair 2-7323

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Mont clair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

MISS EVERETT, Inc.
Gowns
Sportwear
Millinery
Conservatively Priced
492 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONTCLAIR

NATIONAL MARKETS
Quality Meats—Poultry—Fish
Vegetables and Groceries
331 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0735
233 HOLLYWOOD AVE., HILLSIDE, N. J.

EMILY VANDER BYL
Marinello
Scientific Beauty Specialist
Reasonable Prices
HINCK BUILDING, ROOM 32
Tel. Montclair 2-5746

77 Orange Road
Luncheon Dinner
Thursday and Sunday Dinners Featured
Ph. Montclair 2-8085 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Cecil Coffee House
LUNCHEONS—TEAS—DINNERS
Baked Goods Counter Open
10:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Homemade Pies, Cakes and Cookies
Closed December 24th and 25th

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Bridge Accessories Greeting Cards
Aileen Craft Shop
81 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Homemade Goodies
Phone Montclair 2-6039

B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
Splendid Christmas and New Year Gifts
Oriental Rugs
$12.00, $15.00 and $22.00 up
11 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 3-1310

ELSIE COCHRANE
Piano Instruction
Terms Reasonable
Taylor Studio, Madison Bldg., Montclair, N. J.
Res. Phone Bloomfield 2-0088-W

Massmann
416 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J. Phone 2-3000
201 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair, N. J. Phone 2-1500

NEWARK

Annuities and Life Insurance
LIFE INCOME GUARANTEED
Write for plans, no obligation.
MARIE VALLEAU
Equitable Life Assurance Society
744 BROAD STREET NEWARK, N. J.
Phone Market 2-3951

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

REGULAR CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
— HOLLAND'S —
587 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 2-1610

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NUTLEY

The Little Shop
356 PASSAIC AVENUE
DRESSES
SILK UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY
at Moderate Prices.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St. Orange, N. J.

EST. 1806 OR. 3-8200
LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Housewares—Paints—Builders' Hardware
Walker Turner Tools

Mildred Olson
Hairdresser
Specializing in Beauty Culture in all its branches.
92 MAIN STREET
Opp. Dearborn-Morgan School
Or. 3-3022

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now at
The MORRIS SHOP
296 Main Street Corner Day
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

"THERE'S NONE BETTER"
Mangieri Bros
ALL CREAM ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily with Henry Becker & Son, Inc., Grade A extra heavy cream.
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES
320 CENTRAL AVE. OR. 3-9649

Portable Typewriters for Gifts
Large Stocks, New Low Prices.
Come in and look them over.
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
180 Main Street Orange, N. J.

Phillips'
HOME MADE CANDIES
Order Your Christmas Candy Now
147 MAIN STREET OR. 4-9594

SOUTH ORANGE

Irene's Flower Shop
Floral Artists
126 SOUTH ORANGE AVE.
S. Or. 2-8881

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 WAVERLY PLACE S. Or. 2-2260

A & B MARKET
Choice Meats, Butter, Eggs
Fancy Turkeys for Christmas
118 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE

BELLIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Useful Christmas Gifts
Popular Prices
SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE

VOSS
Christmas Cards
Toys and Games
21 VOSE AVENUE S. Or. 2-1656

PASSAIC

The ART SHOP
651 MAIN AVENUE
Christmas Cards for Everyone
PICTURE FRAMING
Books—Leather Goods—Gifts
Tel. Pas. 2-2205

Ruby Ring Hose and Lingerie
CAROLINE ROSS
39 HENRY STREET Tel. Passaic 3-1527-M
Will Call by Appointment

PATERSON

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
GILMON B. SEE
20-22 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1130

A. C. HOVER
JEWELER
189 MARKET ST., PATERSON, N. J.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-1840
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

PLAINFIELD

FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs Buttermilk Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE. NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

Plainfield Pastry Shop
306 W. Front Street Tel. 6-8032
Our Home Made Pastries
are freshly baked daily. Luncheons served. We specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Our pastries are sold at the Park Stores.
631 PARK AVENUE
Tel. 6-4098 for Delivery

For Good Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opp. Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone Plfd 2637

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 183 E. Front Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. H. LUDEWIG
Hardware
205 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-3009
Du Pont and Moore's Paints
Sapolin—Speed Enamel

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 MT. VERNON ST. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
Practical Christmas Gifts

for Father, Mother and All the Family.
USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOME
and Cannon Towels, Pequot Sheets and Linens of every description.
Martex Towels

PARK CONFECTAURANT
74 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
We Specialize in
Home Made Christmas Candy Baskets, Canes, Ribbon Candy
Mixed Hard Candy, Bonbons
Clear Cast Toys, Etc.
You will enjoy your Christmas Dinner with us.

The FLORENCE BECKER STUDIO
INDIVIDUAL BOOKPLATES DESIGNED
MAGAZINE AND QUARTERLY COVERS
OF HAND-TOOLED LEATHER TO ORDER
—CHINA AND WEAVING REPAIRED—
LETTERING. PHONE R. 6-1738
136 LINCOLN AVE., RIDGEWOOD, N. J

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop.
Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
A visit to this shop may suggest a way to make two people happy, the recipient of your gift and you.
Maple Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

Make this store your Headquarters for
TOYS and GIFTS
Ridgewood Hardware Co. Inc.
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 East Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. R. 6-0106—6-0107

Practical Christmas Gifts
Hosiery—Flannel Robes—Stationery
Handkerchiefs—Silk Lingerie
Mark-Cross Famous Gloves
The Toggery Shop
34 OAK STREET, *Near Post Office*

Beautiful Display of
CHRISTMAS WREATHS
POINSETTIAS *and* CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
63 NORTH VAN DIEN AVENUE
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

E. S. BARRY
Cash Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Phone Ridgewood 6-3630

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg 6-2792 Open Evenings

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

THE SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Free Delivery Tel. 6-2390

WESTFIELD

Modern Jewelry Store Service
Brunner's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
206 BROAD STREET - WESTFIELD-NJ

For Safety and Service Plus
The Westfield Trust Co.

Martin's
Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING OUTFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
148 EAST BROAD ST Tel. 2-3675
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 50c LB.
Telephone WE 2-1198

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service
Now he insists on everything in one place
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO. Inc
421-23 North Ave. Phone Westfield 3-1830

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
634 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

New York Floral Co.
Opens one of the finest establishments of its kind in the State at
906-912 Hamilton Street
Let It Be Your Florist

BETHLEHEM

At GOODENOUGH'S
you will find many useful and attractive gifts. In Furniture, Radio or even a new Piano or Electric Refrigerator. Permit us to help you.
534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

The Halle Bros. Co
116-124 West Tenth Street
In Toyland
you will find Dolls that talk or cry. Animals that walk and squeak. Fire Chief cars with real lights and sirens. Books, games and everything. 50c up to $9.

Kitchen's Tire Service
"WE are equipped to render SERVICE surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 SASSAFRAS ST.

GIFTS for MEN and BOYS
Beautiful Lounging Robes Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts . . . and hundreds of other attractive gift articles in exclusive wearing apparel.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET, ERIE, PA.

CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
POULTRY
Fruit Vegetables
Delicious Home Baked Goods
29 WEST 7TH STREET Phone 23-637

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. EIGHTH STREET Phone 24-064

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

For That Better Gift Give a Hamilton!
A Pocket or a Wrist Watch would be most acceptable.
SEE
FORD E. O'DELL, Jeweler
107 WEST 9 STREET Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you."

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Roscott & Richardson Co.
ERIE DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Gold Stripe Pure Silk Hosiery at pair 95c

HARRISBURG

M. LEE GOLDSMITH
Furniture—Interior Decoration and Gifts
6-8½ NORTH MARKET SQUARE

McIntyre's Quality Foods
at LOW PRICES
Our own make Chocolates and Bon Bons. 75c pound.
Chocolate and Vanilla Ice Cream, $1.00 qt.
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM
LUNCHES 45c DINNERS 75c
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

WHITMAN CANDY
TOILET GOODS
KODAKS
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

La Marie Beauty Shoppe
Try a new Frederic Combination Wave. Prices reasonable. Phone 6819 for appointment.
404 NORTH SECOND STREET

Feller's
THIRD AND MARKET STREETS
Women's and Children's Millinery, Dresses, Shoes

Stromberg-Carlson
Radios on Sale at
J. H. TROUPS
15 SO. MARKET SQUARE

PHILADELPHIA

Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W
FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

THE PARTY SHOP
GIFTS
Now Located at
223 So. 18th St.
—that reflect thought
FORMERLY 4001 CHESTNUT ST.

After the Service Dine at
The Coulter Dining Room
In THE SQUARE CLUB
28 West Coulter Street
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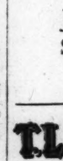

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Daily Features

Come Play

Queenie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SURPRISE party day again! Isn't it fun having a surprise party every week? Auntie Vi used to think they were rather grand occasions—not just like regular parties

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"Now throw the ball over your head backwards and we will all try to catch it."

but something one looked forward to for ever so long and spoke of in whispers to one's very best friend. Yes, indeed, they were rare events and so exciting that one could hardly wait until everyone was gathered into a room, the door closed and lights out and the big moment arrived when the surprised person opened the door which was the signal for all the eager friends to jump out and let her know they were there.

We're off for New Orleans, La., to surprise Betty Jane D. Guess who's giving the party for her children? Not her aunt or her uncle, or her mother or father, or even her brother or sister—it's her Grandmother. Did you ever stop to think what a lovely expressive word, "Grandmother" is? They really are grand, aren't they?

Betty Jane's party is the very first one to be planned by a Grandmother, so she will be especially pleased when she finds out who was responsible for the happy surprise.

It should be quite warm in New Orleans—and we shall probably enjoy playing out-of-doors.

The party is to be at Betty Jane's Grandmother's house because her Grandmother felt she could fly our Welcome Flag more easily without Betty Jane suspecting something exciting was going on—and besides she has such a nice big yard where we can play.

Betty Jane and her little friends, Donald and David and Mary Lou, are going to be there—and Betty Jane's mother as well.

We must be getting there, now. Yes, we are, and I can see a flag over there to the right. It must be our Welcome Flag. It is! It is!

We're landing! Watch for Betty and her Grandmother. Ready, Shout! "Surprise Betty!"

Hello everyone! Here we are, game and all—ready to introduce you to "Queenie" our new game mate.

Have you a ball, Betty? Oh, what a lovely one! Let's play right here on this velvety lawn.

Mary Lou, will you be "It"? You take the ball and stand with your back to us while we all scatter about near by.

Now throw the ball over your head backwards and we will all try to catch it. When you say "Ready" you can turn around and try to guess which one of us caught the ball. Of course we all have our hands behind our backs so that you could hardly be expected to know who has it. If you do guess correctly, though, you may throw the ball again, but should you fail, the person who has the ball may take your place.

Turn your back to us, Mary Lou. Now throw the ball. Don't look until we call. "Ready!"

Oh, you guessed David had it and you were wrong. Donald had it, so now Donald is "It."

We've enjoyed the party, Betty Jane, and are glad Grandma invited us to come. Good-by everyone.

Foot Note: Make someone happy by having a Surprise Party for him. Just send his name and the city where he lives to Auntie Vi. If you want to include any of his own playmates, send their names along, too.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Soliciting Trade

ONE girl felt sure that people would have photographs taken if they could see the clever work a local photographer was doing. She went to him, asked if she might have a few of his pictures to show, and asked if he would pay her a small commission on the work she secured. Many people, she found, would put off having their photograph taken, but after they had paid her the 25 cents as a down payment, they have the work done. This plan was mutually profitable for both girl and photographer. M. C. R.

Hairdressing Service

IN A large city a young woman who has learned how to marcel, finger wave, and manicure has built a good business for herself with very little overhead.

She solicits appointments in neighborhoods or in large apartment buildings. If a group of women set a convenient day when she can do the work desired by them in their own homes, so she does not have to waste any time, she can offer her services to them very reasonably. Many women prefer this personal service because they do not lose time on busy days going to and from a shop, and can often continue their household tasks and directions as the beauty services are being performed. Miss H-L. H. P.

What They Say

What's That?

"There will be a great decline, I think, in the supply of what I call totsy-wotsy news."—*St. John Ervine.*

Show's Fondness

"I am very fond of money and the older I grow the more fond I get of it."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

What They Al' Say

"Our infant industries progress, but they must be perfected."—*Mustapha Kemal, President of Turkey.*

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The Editor's Puzzle

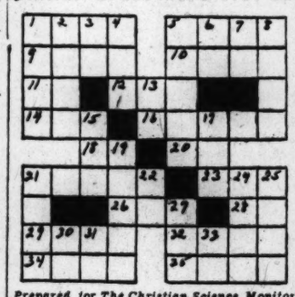
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

196

Yes Jones is bigger said the coach and fully as strong as Smith. He ought to be one of the best if not the best players on the team with the possible exception of one or two

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 53



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—One of two equal parts.
5—Fresh-water fish.
9—Egg-shaped.
10—A river in the U. S.
11—Thus.
13—Tropical tuber.
14—Terminate.
16—Fatty.
18—Plural ending.
20—Article.
21—Mild.
23—Condensed moisture.
26—State south of Missouri (abbr.).
28—Six in Rom. Num.
29—Precious.
33—Parallel.
34—Egress.
35—Measure of length.

Down

1—Stockings.
2—River in England.
3—Musical note.
4—To move in the air with wings.
5—Character marking smallest division of a sentence.
6—Exclamation.
7—State admitted to Union in 1790 (abbr.).
8—Election.
12—Similar to.
15—Wilmington is a seaport in this state (abbr.).
17—Conjunction.
19—Brisk.
21—To wait for.
22—Hans Christian Anderson was born in — 1805 (abbr.).
24—At all times.
25—To coil.
27—Fundamental tone of a musical movement.
30—Prefix implying a former state.
31—Three-toed sloth.
33—Mt. Vernon, Washington's home, is in this state (abbr.).
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Today's Typ-O-Graph

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss E. Evelyn Ringemann, Los Angeles, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Today is Scroggins Day, and Boston Common's illustrious citizen returns our salutes. The occasion is merely another of the noted squirrel's weekly appearances on the inside back page; but there are those among our readers who insist that it is worthy of celebration.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Oakland City College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland City, Ind.

INDIANA has at least one teacher who not only is not worried about losing his job, but who is not worried about his salary being lowered.

Dr. William Prentice Dearing, president of Oakland City College, has for 39 years been president of the college, which is his own alma mater; and for the last nine years his desire to help his college over a lean period has prompted him to serve his school without pay.

Oakland City College is a typical home-owned college, owned and supported by sturdy people of the hills, some of whom still live in log cabins.

Nearly 45 years ago these farmers, from the county where Abraham Lincoln once lived, decided that they needed a college in order to help their children to enjoy the better things of life. They had little money, but an abundance of energy and resourcefulness. With their own hands they converted some clay into bricks. These they baked and used in the construction of the first building of the college. This building is still in use and is proudly pointed out as a symbol of the spirit which causes more than half of the students of this college to work their way through.

Dr. Dearing has for many years been in demand as a lecturer, and not long ago he delivered his 700th commencement address. He has built a beautiful home from the returns from his lectures, and he plans to give this home to the college to be used as a permanent home for the college presidents.

Dr. Dearborn has had many offers from larger colleges, but he has preferred working among his neighbors, helping to maintain the college which his father helped to build.

Oakland City College is proud of the fact that many of its students have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other large colleges for their graduate work. Some have remained as instructors in these colleges, while others have returned to join the faculty of their own school. The college is equally proud of the many stalwart farmers, loyal American citizens, in the county who are graduates of this interesting school.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: How strange it seems for America's national anthem to begin "Oh, say," instead of "Oh, yeah."

Punch: "Musically, America and England are much closer than they used to be," says a writer. Due, of course, to the alliance of the Anglo-Saxophone peoples.

Atlanta Constitution: It's a good idea to strengthen the navy. It appears the army has all the halfbacks it can use.

Detroit Free Press: Correct this sentence: "Yes," said the man to the salesman, "you offer as much as my old car is worth."

Dallas Morning News: One way to attract woman to the back of the house is to call her kitchen artistic.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GENIUS *is nothing else but a great aptitude for patience.*—BUFFON.

In Lighter Vein

—Tit-Bits

Rosemary (in stage whisper): "I say, Betty, I do hope father's got his beard on straight this year!"

High Pressure

The musical instrument salesmen were having a convention. Finally the chairman called upon the young man who had won the prize for selling the most saxophones. He was asked to tell how he was so successful.

"I move into a large apartment house," explained the salesman, "and play a saxophone for a week. Then I hang out a sign saying 'Saxophone for sale'; and everyone in the place comes in to buy!"

Proof

"This is a good restaurant, isn't it?" said the customer to the waiter who had brought his order.

"Yes," replied the waiter. "If you order a fresh egg you get the freshest egg in the world. If you order a good cup of cocoa, you get the best cup of cocoa in the world, and—"

"Yes; I believe it. I ordered a small steak."—*Outspan.*

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry M. Stone.)

When a new steamship arrived in New York on July 28, 1839, the Sun issued an extra.

In its earlier days, the Sun used pigeons, trotting teams, horse expresses, Albany steamboats, and the telegraph to get news.

Famous editors of the New York Sun include Charles A. Dana, Edward P. Mitchell, Amos J. Cummings, John B. Bogart, Chester S. Lord, and S. M. Clarke.

Frank A. Munsey paid $2,468,000 for the Sun in 1916.

The Sun was mutualized by William T. Dewart in 1926 so that employees could share in its profits.

Back Again

Traveling Salesman: "May I show you my samples, sir? If you remember, I executed your last order with promptitude and dispatch."

Important Person: "I gave you no order."

Traveling Salesman: "Pardon, sir; you said, 'Get out,' and I got."—*Passing Show.*

Look Out, Singers!

The sportswoman of the family wired home to her sister: "Can't you join me? Trying to hook large-mouth bass."

The city sister wired back: "Sorry. Busy trying to hook small-mouth tenor."

A Candidate

Philadelphian: "Are you a white-collar man?"

Pittsburgher: "For the first half of the morning."—*Philadelphian.*

Worth Knowing

MONEY TO PROVIDE MINCE PIES FOR PUPILS OF A SCHOOL IN WANDSWORTH, ENG., HAS BEEN LEFT BY A NATIVE OF KENSINGTON.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

He Always Remembers

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

JUST off Holmes Walk on Boston Common a company of Commoners huddled in the sharp, wintry air. Commoners are all persons who live on the Common—squirrels, pigeons, sparrows, etc., It was apparent that this company was waiting for something, for out on the arching limb of a near-by American elm (ulmus Americana) a sparrow twittered and occasionally cried to the throng below: "Not yet—can't see him!" The sparrow was that sterling chieftain of all Common sparrows, Fib, and he had been chosen for the post of lookout because his small, sharp eyes can see farther and more clearly than any other pair of eyes between Tremont and Charles Streets. Each time he cried that he could not see the expected one, the pigeons, squirrels, and sparrows on the ground would hop about and chatter and gruntle at length.

"Well, well, friends," said a well-known voice.

"Hello, Scroggins!" shouted Fib from up above.

"Scroggins! Scroggins!" cried the Commoners.

The venerable squirrel twirled his cane jauntily. "What, I might ask, are we waiting for?" And then, without being prompted, he remembered and pulled out his watch.

"Why, it isn't time," he said. "He comes every afternoon at four o'clock and it's only two minutes of four."

Osmun, Scroggins's nephew, darted from the waiting throng. "But your watch may be wrong. We've been watching by that shadow on the building across Beacon Street. When the shadow reaches this mark," Osmun indicated the edge of the sidewalk, "he's here."

Just what reply might have come from Scroggins will never be known, for he was just beginning to hurrumph significantly when Fib's shrill voice pierced the air. "Here he comes! Here he is!"

The Commoners whirled into the air and flew excitedly in circles. Those who couldn't fly hopped hither and thither. Food began to fill the air—a shower of bread crumbs—a handful of peanuts. A man with his face creased and wrinkled from smiling was standing in the Commoners' midst. His pockets bulged and into them, like a bucket into a well, went his hands. When they came out, they were full, the food was scattered, and another raid made on the pockets. Pigeons perched familiarly on his shoulders. One young pigeon alighted on the man's wrist and the man clucked to it. Osmun ran up the man's leg and nosed into a pocket on a little private investigation.

Scroggins the while stood to one side and beamed. This to him was one of the pleasantest of sights. He twirled his cane and muttered under his breath, "Nice! Nice! Kind! Kind!"

Finally the man walked away. Scroggins approached him, took off his hat with the grand air which only a Scroggins can manage, and bowed very low. The man chuckled

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Scroggins Thanked the Man

and bowed in return—and went away. Scroggins rejoined Fib.

"He always remembers," said Scroggins.

"Always," said Fib. "And at the same time."

Scroggins looked at his watch. "Just quarter past four," he said.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Printed" in Job 19:23 (W. I. P.)—The correspondent writes:

Please explain what is meant by "printed in a book" in Job 19:23. Printing had not been invented when the book of Job was written.

The translators might better have chosen "inscribed" to render the Hebrew word, as did the scholars who gave us the Revised Version. *Chaqaq* is a primitive root and means "to hack"; that is, to engrave."

Plurals of "chrysalis," "aphis," "imago" (W. I. P.)—The correspondent writes:

It would be interesting to know what you consider the correct plural (with pronunciation) of the following entomological terms: "chrysalis," "aphis," "imago."

The common English plural of "chrysalis" (the pupa stage of insects) is "chrysalises," sounded *kris'-a-lis-es* (each *i* and *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*). The Latin plural is "chrysalides," sounded *krih-sal'-ih-deez.*

"Aphis" is a genus name, and it has a plural form used to designate any aphid, "aphides," sounded *af'-ih-deez.* We see no reason why "aphid" and "aphids" (long *a*) should not be used in referring to the general run of plant lice.

"Imago," the final adult or winged stage of insects, is sounded *ih-may'-go*; the common English plural is "imagoes," *ih-may'-goze.* The Latin plural is "imagines," *ih-maj'-ih-neez* (short *a*).

Unless one is discoursing with an entomologist, the common English plurals are recommended. The person who knows enough to talk about such things has enough to handle without exposing himself to the criticism that he is a pedant.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

White House Note

It takes three men three weeks, working eight hours a day, to clean and polish the chandeliers on the first floor of the White House, and it costs $400 o clean the woodwork in the East Room.

"U. S. 30"

The Lincoln Highway is 3300 miles long and crosses 11 states. It connects Atlantic City and Astoria, Ore.

It Floats

Floating soap gets that way by having air beaten into it until it is sufficiently aerated.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.
LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.
THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEO. M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATS. THURS. AND SAT., 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d Street, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
BOSTON
PLYMOUTH Last Week
TREMENDOUS HIT
'One Sunday Afternoon'
With Original N. Y. Cast
Direction of Leo Bulgakov
TREMONT TEMPLE Last 2 Days 2:15 and 8:15
SWEDEN LAND OF THE VIKINGS
In Natural Color with Narrative and Music
Seats 40c, 50c, 70c Including Tax

Restaurants

BOSTON
Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard
Food that is really good, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value
Why not have the best?
Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices
The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Sea Grill of Distinction
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25
CAFE MINERVA
Opposite The Mother Church
Luncheons 40c
Dinners 60c, 75c, $1.00
Cafeteria Connected
Open 7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M. Tel. Ken. 2793
Newbury Spa
121 NEWBURY STREET
Better Food Home Cooking
Moderate Prices
Breakfast Luncheon Tea Dinner
THE STEAK STIX Sandwich Shop
160 MASS. AVENUE
Offers Unique and Appetizing Sandwiches
Sirloin Steak Broiled on a Stick
Served Between Hot Buttered Roll
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Jean Elizabeth Tea Room
129 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon, 25c to 50c
Dinner, 50c, 75c and 85c
Make reservations now for SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER
OPEN SUNDAYS
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Toward Honest Advertising

MANY manufacturers are honest, and seek to give their customers more than full value. They are generally the successful ones in the end. Others are able by an ancient sophistry to divorce private honesty from professional honesty. And finally, some manufacturers are honest neither in public nor in private.

But the American consuming public gets its manufactured goods from these three groups. It isn't always possible to tell which is which. Their advertisements are printed in the same bright colors in the magazines, written with similarly persuasive pens, and the accents of equally mellifluous blurb-men announce their merits over the radio. The hapless consumer often buys a pig in a poke—these days a very fancy poke.

Moreover, during the last four years—in our sharply competitive age of continual change—there has been a cruelly powerful pressure on every manufacturer to skimp and beat the game—incidentally beating the consumer. But, during the same period, the efforts of public as well as private organizations erected in the consumer's interests have made long strides in distributing protective information.

This drive reaches its climax in the bill regulating food, drugs and cosmetics, on which hearings opened a few days ago in Washington. The bill seeks to modernize and extend to advertising and cosmetics the sort of protection given by the famous Food and Drug Act of 1906—one of the glorious landmarks in American social legislation.

There are palpable gaps and antiquated details in the 1906 act, although it still works surprisingly well under a diligent group of experienced administrators. One yawning loophole leaves advertising relatively free and unconfined, though the law rigidly prescribes what may and may not be put on labels. Moreover, the act does not go far enough in protecting people from drug nostrums, particularly in advertised claims. Nor is radio within its ken. Nor were cosmetics—now a major industry—recognized in 1906.

It is not edifying to dilate upon the abuses now widely prevalent. As a fair and practical test, the reader is recommended to study the label claims of any product he is interested in, and compare them with advertisements printed in some periodical which does not itself exercise a censorship. The difference is due to the fact that dishonest labeling can be prosecuted.

But there are cracks. Labels, except on certain canned products which have been covered by a recent law, do not furnish a basis of comparison between two similar articles. Slack-filling, deceptive containers, uninformative statements as to contents, are not now adequately guarded against. The new bill proposes to establish uniform standards for products, so that the housewife can tell whether A's can of peaches contains more peaches or more water than B's. So on down the list.

Protection against drug nostrums is even more sorely needed. Reputable physicians, who wrote this section of the bill, want to outlaw absurd advertising claims. They know that no drug has any curative effect on a long list of diseases, and they want advertising to be debarred from broadcasting vicious falsehoods.

One fundamental of the bill is that the consumer has the right to know what he is buying. The Supreme Court, in an historic decision, laid down this basic rule. But all too many manufacturers reply candidly: "It isn't good for consumers to know. If they did, they wouldn't buy the stuff." This is an absolutely literal quotation. It represents a callous attitude which helps to explain the present state of affairs.

But the tide of consumer protection advances. The present bill is undergoing close scrutiny in committee and may be changed materially before reaching general debate in Congress. Once there, it doubtless will face powerful enemies. Yet it has aroused the public, and when the general demand becomes strong enough, protective legislation will be enacted.

Meanwhile, the honest manufacturer suffers temporary setbacks at the hands of unscrupulous competitors. Honest advertisers are penalized by unrestrained blurbists. More and more, however, the public seeks out and rewards honesty, and ultimately it should be able to buy its pig in a more transparent poke.

Hands Around the Sea

NOT since world shipping sailed into economic doldrums has a more hopeful breeze ruffled the waters of world commerce than that impelled by the establishment of the Foreign Trades Shipping Association in New York last week.

Briefly, what this step signifies is that representatives of more than forty steamship companies finally have acknowledged the need of an international code for shipping. In effect it is a step toward economic disarmament in which world maritime interests have hauled down the Jolly Roger of reckless competition and in its place have run up an emblem of international coöperation.

Here are the salient objectives set forth in the articles of association:

> To promote the mutual welfare of the members of the association with respect to the business of owning, operating, managing and chartering vessels for the carriage of cargo and passengers in foreign commerce to and from ports of the United States or Canada, to create and maintain friendly relations and develop just and equitable principles of business among them, and, generally, to do any and all other things which, in the opinion of the members, it shall be just, proper and lawful to do for the improvement of conditions in such business.

Never before have world shipping interests joined on so broad a scale to meet the complex problems of international trade. The list of member companies comprising the new association is a representative cross section of Lloyds Register. When the leading maritime interests of many nations attest their willingness to consider "just and equitable principles of business" and the "mutual welfare" of all concerned, there can be no doubt that world shipping is at last on the proper tack.

The establishment of this shipping group does not imply that world commerce will immediately swing back to an even keel. Such questions as the apportionment of trade among nations, standardization of rates and charges, laying up of a fair proportion of surplus tonnage, and government subventions cannot be settled all at once.

But that these shipping concerns representing the flags of the United States and Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Japan have united to meet the situation on a basis of friendly coöperation is convincing proof that the slatting sails of world commerce are beginning to catch the favoring slant of a long-overdue breeze.

Mr. Peek Turns Salesman

AT LENGTH the issues and the outcome in the Peek-Tugwell controversy in the United States Department of Agriculture are fairly clear. Mr. George N. Peek, the Farm Administrator, will retire from that post to head a governmental committee which will study possibilities of improving foreign markets. Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell and his group of "young intellectuals" remain in Secretary Henry A. Wallace's department, but the application of food industry codes is transferred out of their reach to the NRA offices.

Thus two lines of cleavage appear.

The Tugwell group demanded in the codes, clauses that went far beyond those of the usual NRA code in curbing the profit proclivities of agricultural processing industries. Mr. Peek, as a business man, held these unreasonable and impractical, Under General Johnson in the NRA the disputed clauses will be discarded. Mr. Peek wins his point but loses his job.

The second difference of opinion lay with Secretary Wallace in regard to the necessity of controlling and reducing agricultural production. To Mr. Wallace the Agricultural Adjustment Act represented machinery for cutting down American crops to the size America could consume. To Mr. Peek, who could not resign himself to entire loss of the once large foreign markets, crop restriction did not seem so important. Now Mr. Peek will go to see if the foreign markets are really there, and Mr. Wallace will continue to preach acreage cuts in case they aren't.

Whatever Mr. Peek finds, he will be pointing America's attention in a direction that is much needed now. The purely nationalistic aspects of business recovery have been developed thus far at a sacrifice of international considerations. Whether this recovery can reach its full stride without an improvement of trade between nations is greatly to be questioned. Perhaps Mr. Peek can impress the President and the country not only with the desirability of selling abroad, but also with the necessity of accepting some kind of goods in payment. Anything that will help counteract the tendency of nations to bottle themselves up will aid not merely national but world well-being.

President Roosevelt has shown great skill as a conciliator in the Agricultural Administration controversy. Will he now show equal skill in reconciling the national recovery program with the urgent need for international economic peace?

Why No Nobel Peace Prizes?

FOR the second year in succession, the Nobel Peace Prize festival at Oslo has been omitted, because no prize had been awarded. Sunday only the Stockholm ceremony was held to award the prizes in medicine, physics and literature. This omission has been criticized in Norway, and echoes of the criticism have been heard in Sweden and other countries. Granted that the international peace situation is precarious enough, the question arises as to why those prizes should be given out and why withheld.

From the point of view of the distributors, the Nobel committee appointed by the Norwegian Parliament, it may be stated that the omission is to be taken as a demonstration against the prevailing unrest in the world—a gesture of despair. That there is ample reason for such an attitude few will deny. On the other hand, peace workers point out that the prize is not to be regarded, to quote the Norwegian daily Dagbladet of Oslo, "as a piece of candy to be given the children when they are good, but as an active factor in the peace propaganda."

On this issue it is instructive to re-read what the donor himself, Alfred Nobel, said in his will. He wrote that the peace prize should be given annually to "whoever during the preceding year had worked most effectively for the fraternization of the nations and for the abolition or reduction of standing armies or for the organization of peace congresses." To be sure, the results of the disarmament work at Geneva this year have not, in truth, been very encouraging, but on the other hand there has not been lack of effort. The fraternization of the peoples goes on, though with other means.

It is evident from the phrasing of the will that Mr. Nobel wished to encourage activities that war on selfish nationalism and that foster a better regard for other peoples. In the past it is true that the prize often has been given to statesmen who have been successful in arranging some treaty in the interest of peace, though in retrospect their life work as a whole may appear to have been anything but irenic, but it was less the laureled victors than the tense and perspiring combatants on the firing line that the Nobel peace prizes were supposed to aid and encourage. In the last thirty-two years the prize has been given out but twenty-five times, and especially today it can hardly be said that the battle for peace stands so well that no such help is needed.

Rebuke and Resolution

THE scene is laid in Mexico or Argentina or again, it may be Guatemala. Of course, it really takes place in one of those quaint property sets which the wizards of Hollywood, with a nonchalant wave of the hand plus the trifling outlay of $100,000 or so, transform so easily from Main Street, anywhere, to La Plaza de los Toros or a harbor in Haiti.

The action discloses a townful of bold, bad Latin Americans making things miserable for a lovely and friendless señorita. Enter a tall, blond hero of Hollywood wearing a brand new sombrero and the masterful air of young men in clothiers' advertisements. As he leaps to the rescue the craven crowd slinks away and the dashing Don Quixote carries the maiden off to be his bride in the land of the brave and free. A deed to stir emotion in the most pusillanimous breast.

And when such American films are shown in lands below the Rio Grande are they appreciated? They are not. With strangely lacking sense of humor Latin-American screen fans fail to find their funniness. But the Latin faculty of satire, rich legacy of Cervantes, is neither strained nor dimmed.

Por ejemplo, El Excelsior, of Mexico City, after criticizing an apparently rather tactless motion picture, comments drily on the subject of lynching in the United States. Quoting dispatches describing mob violence at St. Joseph, Mo., the editorial continues:

> Here is a splendid opportunity to effect international reciprocity we hear so much about. What more imposing spectacle, instructive and edifying, than a multitude of 7000 blond men (supercivilized, of course) lynching an unfortunate nineteen-year-old youth to whom was attributed an ugly crime of which there was no legal proof. This is a splendid opportunity for our incipient film industry. Our Mexican hero could make his appearance at the scene among tanks and bombs, disperse the multitude single handed and save the Negro from lynching, and, furthermore, prove him innocent.
>
> But, alas, although the treaties permit filming of such a picture, it would cost much money, and for this reason, because we are poor and do not have the resources, we must do without international reciprocity in the cinema. But (and this is a compensation) neither do we have lynchings.

The rebuke, El Excelsior, is humbly accepted. In reply, it may be said that, judging from the present country-wide antilynching protest, it is the resolve of the citizens of the United States that the occasion for such rebuke may forever be removed. Our optimism even extends to embrace the hope for more discerning efforts on the part of motion picture makers.

That Bottom Button

MEMBERS of the nobility, the theater, literature, and the business world took part in the discussion recently conducted by a popular London newspaper concerning the question whether the waistcoat's bottom button should or should not be left undone. Each contributor showed a proper sense of the gravity of the subject. From the zeal with which the topic was threshed out one might have supposed that a wrong decision would have shaken the British Empire.

Perhaps this was in part because the distinguished French writer, André Maurois, had just shown that the connection between the British Empire and bottom-button custom is closer than might appear to the casual glance. Historians have said that the Empire was acquired in a mood of abstraction, when the British people were thinking of other things; and King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, started the waistcoat button habit in the same way. It had been assumed that the Prince left the button unfastened because he was a "stout fella," but now M. Maurois assures the world that it was merely because he forgot. So did an attentive and patriotic people model their social behavior on the momentary forgetfulness of royalty.

Signs, however, are not wanting to show that the time is perhaps ripe for a bold and determined man to turn the tide of fashion. Gilbert Frankau, the novelist, says that he would "rather go to Ascot in plus-fours" than not leave the bottom button undone, but Captain Cunningham-Reid states that he does so "with shame." Jack Buchanan, the actor, has been driven by "this foolish and meaningless habit" (to use Captain Reid's description) to wear a double-breasted waistcoat, while the Earl of Westmorland has found that the only satisfactory way is to wear no waistcoat at all. Public opinion is plainly waiting for a lead. Any Englishman who tomorrow morning fastens his bottom waistcoat button, with a magnificent disregard for social ostracism, and the scorn of Mr. Frankau, may find that within a month he has become a sartorial dictator.

Editorial Notes

The report that German mechanical ingenuity has developed a "silent airplane," the motors of which, at an altitude of 150 feet, are scarcely audible on the ground, holds out new hope for the eventual domestication of the motorcycle.

The Pilger (Neb.) 4-H Club member who will use money derived through the sale of a prize-winning Hereford at $1 per pound to advance his musical education, evidently plans to add to his present quota a fifth H for "Harmony."

A new Belgian 20-franc piece will bear an inscription in both French and Flemish. Perhaps this might be considered an attempt to have money do twice the talking.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Newspaper With a History—Changes in Public Taste

IT IS pleasant to congratulate Prof. Raymond Moley, late of the worshipful "Brain Trust" in Washington, on the first piece of striking good luck that has occurred to him since he faded gently out of the Washington picture. In his new magazine Today, which by the way has steadily improved since its first rather disappointing number, he puoushes an article by Silas Bent on J. David Stern, a Philadelphia journalist who has just bought the New York Evening Post. Obviously the article was written before that purchase, which has suddenly made Mr. Stern something of a national figure because of the historic character of the Post.

A cynic might suggest that it was because of the Post's experience under some years of ownership by Philadelphia editors that it had reached a state of decrepitude which made its purchase easy. But obviously Mr. Stern is of a different type. At any rate it was a stroke of good fortune for Mr. Moley to have a striking sketch of him to publish the very week he assumes status as a metropolitan journalist. The Post, which he has acquired, has been rich in history, but in late years poor in accomplishments. A paper really can't live forever on the fact that it was founded in 1801 by Alexander Hamilton, and edited by a succession of geniuses ranging from William Cullen Bryant to Oswald Garrison Villard. It was Bryant, I believe, who enlivened its columns by flinging at an obnoxious contemporary the defiant words: "You lie, you villain, you lie!" Mr. Villard's rebukes of the evil thinker were more courteous, but he put into the paper a degree of vigor and independence which abruptly disappeared when it fell into the hands of a proprietor from the City of Brotherly Love. Let us not, however, hastily conclude that brotherly love has no place in journalism.

* * *

Mr. Stern seems to have won his reputation in Philadelphia by a fight on the Vare political machine. He will find in New York a machine quite as worthy of his most vigorous assaults, but the real enemy which he must overthrow is the disinclination of New Yorkers, in common with other residents of big cities, to pay for their newspapers. They want them cheap, and as a result the publishers shift to the shoulders of advertisers the main cost of publication. The advertisers in turn demand enormous mass circulation in order that their announcements may reach the largest numbers of possible purchasers. Circulation of that sort is most readily obtained, although perhaps not best held, by sensationalism.

As a result papers, like the New York Evening Post at its best, have languished and not infrequently disappeared, as did a high grade paper of exactly the same name in Chicago. In all probability the Post has today a larger circulation than in the period of its prosperity. Unhappily the circulation did not bring in the revenue necessary to maintain it, and is so small in comparison with that of such papers as the World-Telegram or the Sun, that advertisers pass it coldly by. It is with this situation that Mr. Stern will have to cope.

In outlining the policy of the Post under his editorship, Mr. Stern has made two interesting statements. He has said that he is going to make it "a newspaper man's paper." It has been a great many years since any one paper in the United States has been recognized as filling this particular niche. The New York Sun, when it was a morning paper, and in its better days under Dana and Mitchell, was read by newspaper men all over the United States.

Oddly enough the paper which at one time influenced the sentiment of journalists throughout the United States more than any other was this same New York Evening Post. When Godkin was its editor, and about the time that Grover Cleveland was making the fight for tariff reform, the editorials in the Evening Post set the note for tariff reform editorials all over the United States. You could hear their echoes all the way from Hoboken to San Francisco. It, moreover, did more to influence thinking in colleges than perhaps any other metropolitan paper ever did. It is questionable whether this sort of influence can be regained. Possession of it, of course, adds enormously to the prestige of a paper, but not greatly to its financial profits. And there is an inclination nowadays to put the latter first in the things to be sought.

Mr. Stern says also that it is his purpose to make the paper interpret the views of that great body of people between Main Street and Wall Street. A laudable purpose. Some of his competitors nowadays seem to be confining their endeavors to the representation of sentiment as cherished and manifested only on Broadway in its Tenderloin section.

Old Songs Are Come Again

THOSE citizens who are alert to observe all hopeful omens cannot but be gratified to know that Edwin Claude Mills believes the old songs are even now in process of restoration. Gently but persistently the old songs are displacing, in their return, the less than meretricious croonings and caterwaulings, the "hotcha" vulgarism, which have constituted of late years no minor portion of our so-called popular music. And Mr. Mills, as manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, voices this acceptable opinion with an authority well-nigh *ex cathedra* in its warrant. Come now, distinctly, this rejuvenescence of the old songs should fortify our faith in the eventual dependability of human nature.

Out in the garden the annual flowers, that will not renew their blossoming, were shallow of root and unsubstantial, as befitted the briefness of their tenure. But the perennial plants, that withstand the north wind, and yet shall come to bloom time and again, even as they have blossomed, are deeply, firmly rooted in their mother the earth. It is not a parallel, perhaps, but it will serve in lieu of one. For so it is with songs. Certain of them find constant nurture in our hearts and all such songs are timeless. Nor is it strange that this should be—for they have beauty in their very fiber, and happiness and human wistfulness, and so are quite superior to those inexorable laws which determine that a cheaply popular song soon shall enter silence.

More than two centuries ago a Scottish gallant, young William Douglas of Fingland, found himself sighing for Sir Richard Laurie's daughter, Annie, who dwelt in Maxwellton castle, beside Cairn Water in Dumfrieshire. Such youths must fall to versifying as readily as any thrush will sing in April, and so it was with Master Douglas. But the verses he wrote to Annie Laurie lacked something yet for song, and when Alicia Anne Spottiswoode, who later became Lady Scott, chanced upon them in 1835, she revised the poem and set it to music in the version that is known wherever there is an English heritage. How many, many songs, indeed, have been written since that time, and are forgotten. But the song called "Annie Laurie" is as youthful and as dear as when young Douglas made his vow on a Maxwellton brae.

In the middle of the last century along came Stephen Collins Foster, as minstrel to an America that took its sentiment seriously, and he gave us the soul of the colored folk in songs that are singularly triumphant over time and vogue. And yet, how homely and of what simplicity are these, how seemingly artless and unstudied. They flow as gently as the Swanee, where the old plantation was. As gently, as intimately, as dearly as Robert Burns' own "Sweet Afton," where the stockdove served for mocking-bird.

But it is not wholly in accord with the circumstance to say that the old songs are coming back to us. They have always been waiting their summons, under the gaudy litter of the music rack, and so they never have been really away—the tattered, beloved, sincere and wonderful old songs that have their other residence in the warmth of our hearts.

B. H. L.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

British Views of President Roosevelt's Currency Policy

Roosevelt Is Making Good

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S policy is making progress. This is proved by the overseas trade figures of the United States for October. . . . This improvement in the overseas trade is also accompanied by an improvement in America's internal trade. . . .

The progress which is being made in the United States is in accordance with the experience of this country before and after we left the gold standard. . . .—*S. W. Alexander*, in the *Daily Express* (London).

Sterling Made Dollar Coöperation Possible

ROOSEVELT'S dollar depreciation policy has at last got into full swing.

There are indeed some in the United States who are already afraid that it will get out of hand. But as they are in the main the same people who were announcing a little while ago that his gold-buying policy would have no effect on the exchange value of the dollar, they need not be taken too seriously now that they think it will have too big an effect, although, of course, their very fears may make it difficult to control the dollar's course. . . .

Although the external value of the dollar is not his main concern, such a policy must almost inevitably be accompanied by a depreciation of the dollar in terms of gold standard countries. . . .

But it does not follow that depreciation of the dollar in terms of gold currencies must inevitably lead to depreciation of the dollar in terms of the pound, which is not a gold currency.

There is no reason whatever why the pound and the dollar should not move together if this country also follows a policy of monetary expansion.—*Francis Williams*, in the *Daily Herald* (London).

Currency Management Necessary

TO STEADY the foreign exchanges is highly important. To steady home prices is still more so. Judged by this acid test, the gold standard has been found wanting in the past, and a general return to it would almost certainly accentuate its defects.

The Imperial Economic Conference has agreed in principle to an eventual return to gold. The late Lord Salisbury attributed to Bismarck the statement that when you agree in principle you mean that you have no intention of acting upon it in practice. Perhaps when the "suitable time" arrives and the "necessary conditions" are scrutinized, we may still find it preferable to remain on sterling with a compensating management of the volume of currency.—*Henry Higgs*, in *The Times* (London).

Resuscitating Demand

THE best hope of escape from the depression at the present time is in the inflationary measures that have recently been adopted in the United States. . . .

So long as the depreciation of the dollar is maintained (subject, of course, to the appropriate correction for any change in the purchasing power of gold), the corresponding degree of economic activity will continue. The increased orders given to industry may be speculative in origin, but the increased incomes and demand generated are real. . . .

Revival means the resuscitation of demand. . . . Each country separately can find the way out of the trade depression by so adjusting the purchasing power of its currency unit as to secure equilibrium between prices, wages and debts. . . .

Revival, to be complete, requires an enlargement of demand in all countries. . . .

To seek a rise of prices through a general restriction of production would be to treat the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty by eliminating the plenty instead of the poverty.—*R. G. Hawtrey*, in *"Trade Depression and the Way Out."*

The Dance of the Dollar

WITH the President's main purpose there is and always has been general sympathy in this country. But he is moving blindly in uncharted seas with an impressive weight of experienced financial opinion—made a little more impressive still by the almost inevitable resignation of Dr. Sprague—against him. In those circumstances, it is impossible to view the outcome of his policy without grave anxiety.—*The Spectator* (London).

A Monetary Crisis

THE ultimate objective seems to be the creation of a "commodity" dollar whose value would be fixed in terms of general goods instead of grains of gold. It is a great vision; but it has yet to be realized in practice. . . .

The present policy . . . threatens a complete breakdown of government credit, the destruction of bond values, and the meeting of government expenditures (already $2,000,000,000 in excess of current revenue) by recourse to the printing press.—*Time and Tide* (London).

Seeking the Impossible

THE effect of the present policy upon Europe must depend upon the scale of American operations. I can only express the belief that the danger to the gold standard is being seriously understated in many of our newspapers, and that the half-dozen countries still attached to gold would be wise to coöperate, not necessarily in maintaining the standard, but in pursuing a common policy, which would include active coöperation with the sterling group. Such a policy would remove the serious danger to the world created by the present currency policy of the United States. The President is being sadly misled. In seeking a "stable commodity dollar" by first deliberately creating instability and confusion, he is seeking the impossible.—*Prof. J. H. Jones*, in the *News-Letter* (London).